THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VII—No. 127. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

SABBATH SCHOOLS.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE SABBATH SCHOOL CONVENTION.

PROCEEDINGS YESTERDAY AFTERNOON AND THIS MORNING.

On the reassembling of the Convention yesterday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, addresses were made by Rev. Alfred Cookman, extending a welcome to the delegates of the Convention in behalf of the Sunday Schools of this city, which was responded to by Rev. Dr. Scovel, of Pittsburg, and Mr. Peter A. Small, of York.

The report of the Business Committee was given in and adopted. It contained a number of questions for the consideration of the Convention in regard to the measures to be adopted to make the Sunday School system more efficient.

A debate upon the relation of the Pastor and the Church to the Sunday School was held.

The following were the committees appointed:—

Resolutions—James W. Wier, Hon. W. S. Pierce, Rev. Mr. Kerr, Mr. E. Graff, Mr. Porter, John F. Loy, Rev. R. Cook, E. S. Russell, Rev. Mr. Graff.

Devotional Exercise—Rev. T. A. Fernley, Edwin Hall, Daniel Steinmetz, James Coyle, E. Hinckle.

State Organization—John A. Garrison, Hon. B. N. Bradford, Mr. Wells, C. F. Hazleton, H. C Hickock, J. A. Cummings, Rev. J. C. Murphy, J. A. Neff.

The Convention adjourned with prayer and singing.

THIS MORNING'S SESSION.

At 9 o'clock this morning religious exercises were held in the body of the Church, conducted by the Rev. T. A. Fernley.

At 9:15 the Prayer Meeting was called to order by Rev. T. A. Fernley, who made a short address, stating that they were ready to enter upon the business of mutual improvement. He exhorted them to improve every minute of time that remained to them. The duty of the Sunday School teacher was as important as that of the pastor of the Church. They were exhorted to make their speeches short, and to the point.

A prayer was then offered in behalf of the little children and of their teachers, after which hymns were sung and short prayers and addresses made alternately until the hour for the meeting of the Convention arrived, at 9:30, when the meeting was called to order by the President, and the Secretary read the minutes of yesterday's meetings.

After the reading of the minutes, the President made excuses for absenting himself, and Mr. David E. Small, one of the Vice-Presidents, was requested to take the chair.

The President, before leaving the chair, announced that the name of Mr. Garrigues would be added to the Committee on State Organization.

The Committee on Devotional Exercises made their report, through their Chairman, Rev. T. A. Fernley, appointing Rev. Dr. Wiley to conduct the exercises this afternoon, and Rev. Dr. Bomberger this evening.

The Committee on State Organization begged leave for a continuance, not having had time for a due consideration.

The question for debate was then announced, as follows:—"The specific aim of Sabbath School teaching," "The preparation essential for teaching," and "The teachers need of proper preparation."

Mr. Taylor moved that a division of the question be made.

Rev. Mr. Kerr replied that the three questions united gave variety.

"The Specific Aim of Sabbath School Teaching" was announced as the question for discussion.

The Committee on Organization was then announced to meet at 6 o'clock.

Mr. Snowden was the first speaker, and illustrated the different effects of the various modes of teaching the heathen children, and how to interest their minds. He showed that the mind must be interested before instruction can take hold of the heart. The instruction of the Sunday School is preparatory to that of the Church, and, as it were, a nursery.

Rev. A. Atwood said the subject could hardly be discussed. Everybody knows all about it, and nothing new can be said.

Rev Mr. Herdman said the subject was inexhaustible. The object of Sunday School teaching is to educate a little army to fight the powers of wickedness. The rebellion commenced six thousand years ago, and has not yet ended.

Rev. Mr. Thompson supposed the idea of the Committee was to impress the importance of giving early instruction to their children. A great many very good people do not sympathize with the early religious instruction of children. In noticing conversions of persons, religious papers make especial remark that most of conversions are of heads of families. A change of heart should take place early in youth. It seems that we turn them over to evil influences for a little while and then expect to recover them. The early conversion of the child is what we want. At the age of ten years, the child is as capable of receiving Divine influence as at maturity.

Mr. Scovel said it was a difficult question. The object of Sabbath-school teaching was not conversion, as has been announced. From imperfect ideas of its objects we have missed the end of the whole work. The object is to teach God's Word. It means teaching; conversion, and all that comes after; it means Christian character.

Rev. Mr. Thomas said that giving the children an intelligent view of the Christian character is the aim of teaching in the Sabbath School. To present the truth in such an attractive form that they shall embrace it and secure every step they take firmly. In some churches and colleges Normal schools are being organized to make the teachers more effective and available, and the time will come when only those trained teachers will be employed. He read some statistics of the great increase in conversions of the children. The true road to heaven is the right way of thinking.

Hon. Mr. Bradford said, the object of this discussion was to bring out the opinions of all the teachers. The heart of man naturally has great enmity against God. The youthful mind is capable of receiving impressions. We call the children of our land into the Sabbath School, because there the seed thus early sown will remain. We are commanded to take the youthful minds and instruct them in the truth, and we may expect much and good fruit. Our Saviour said, "Feed my lambs."

Mr. J. M. Ledair gave a little experience as a Superintendent of a Sabbath School. He said instruction is superior to conversation. Sometimes the children are converted in different ways. He gave an instance of the effects of five members of a family who had an infidel father. Two of them were converted, but the others exerted an evil influence. We should raise the standard high. The ball, the tavern, and such places are no places for children.

We want children intelligently converted. Those that have been little infants, and have grown up in the school, and have now arisen to be teachers, have not the education. Every converted child should know why they were converted, and should be able to meet the attacks and assaults of infidels and free thinkers, and disprove their false arguments. The great object should not be display, but instruction and conversion.

Rev. Mr. Pancoast said that the primary department should have more attention. In the country schools a teacher comes in and asks what he should do. Some teach the A B C, and others read a couple of chapters in the Bible, as the sole end. The little children must be taught to sing and love Jesus, and their little heads should be interested. A halo of glory should be thrown around the children.

Mr. Crittenden said he agreed with the brethren who had spoken before him. From his experience in the noble work of a Sunday School teacher, he would say they must now and always have in view the earliest possible salvation of the children. During the last nine months a rich harvest of 820 souls have been taken into the Church of Christ, in his county, (Bradford); the teachers having labored with the right view.

It was moved and seconded that the first item of the question be postponed. Agreed to.

Rev. Mr. Sproul moved the following:—

Resolved, That it be the deliberate sense of this Convention that the great end of the Sabbath School is to bring the mind and heart of the children of the land into direct contact with the revealed word of God, which makes wise unto salvation through faith as it is in Jesus, and that every aim that falls short of this is unworthy of the Christian Church, and will fail in producing any permanent salutary result.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Rev. Mr. Fernley then gave the following statement as the method adopted in teaching the teachers in the Methodist schools, in order that they may be properly qualified to teach the children.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

1. *Four Books to be Read.*—"The S. S. Teacher's Guide;" "The Sunday School;" by James Inglis; "Our Sunday School Scrap Book;" "Theological Compend."

2. *Three Books to be Studied.*—"Helpful Hints;" "The Art of Questioning;" "The Art of Holding Attention."

3. *Ten Meetings to be Attended*—At which the following subjects shall be discussed and illustrated:—

1st Meeting.—1. The Sunday School: its relations to the family and the Church, with the corresponding duties of the Sunday School teacher. 2. Conversation or Essay on gaining the attention of our scholars.

2d Meeting.—1. The Sunday School: its internal arrangements, organization, officers, order of exercises, etc., with the corresponding duties of the Sunday School teacher. 2. Conversation or Essay on the "improvement of memory."

3d Meeting.—1. Books of the Bible: by whom, to whom, where, when, and in what language written. 2. A practice lesson. (Let some one illustrate methods of teaching the above lesson to a class of children, or to the Normal class itself.)

4th Meeting.—1. The Bible: Method of studying, with a view to teaching it. 2 Practice lessons.

5th Meeting.—1. Bible Geography, as brought to view in the lives of Adam, Noah, Abraham, and Moses. 2. Practice.

6th Meeting.—Bible Geography. Palestine, its size, situation, names, principal cities, mountains, rivers, etc.; its divisions in the days of Joshua, Elijah, and of our Lord. 2. Conversation or Essay on the use of "Illustration in Teaching."

7th Meeting.—1. Bible Archæology, as illustrated in the lives of John the Baptist and St. Paul. 2. Practice Lessons.

8th Meeting.—Bible Geography—Jerusalem: Its history and topography. 2. Practice lessons.

9th Meeting.—1. The Tabernacle and the Temple. 2 Practice lessons.

10th Meeting.—1. Every day life in the Bible times, houses, weddings, feasts, funerals, modes of travel, divisions of time, rules of trade, etc. 2. Essay, conversation, and illustrative lesson on object, picture, blackboard, and slate teaching.

4. *You to be Assured.*—"I do solemnly promise to devote myself with greater diligence to Sunday School labor. I will endeavor to study the Word of God more thoroughly and prayerfully; to spend more time in reading, meditation, and prayer, with special reference to my work; as regularly as possible to attend all the means of grace; to visit my scholars as their temporal and spiritual necessities may require, and to be punctually present at the school and all meetings of the teachers."

The Committee on State Organization then met in the lecture-room to consult.

The debate was further carried on upon the second division of the question, as originally proposed, and addresses were made by Mr. Strong and Mr. Shepley.

A motion was made that the speakers be allowed only three minutes each.

Mr. Taylor said it is a small engine that can be beated up in three minutes.

On the question being called, it was decided in the negative.

Rev. Mr. Snowden said that, in order to convert the scholar, it is necessary to convert the teacher as the first step.

Mr. Thomas thought there is a criminal neglect in the proper culture of the heart and the head. Those who are the most pious are the most intelligent. There is not that discipline in the school that there should be.

Mr. Taylor said that the teachers should be thorough and energetic. The book preparation is good, but they want in the preparation of the spirit. The little philosophers of the Sunday School are very fond of tripping up the teacher. He said that mechanical teaching is like the Japanese praying machine, going by clock-work. He gave a good illustration of the effect of dyspeptic teaching—or rather, of dyspeptic teachers.

Hon. Judge Pierce said that the Sunday School teacher should teach from the heart, as the day school teachers do from the head. He said that most of the preachers preached from the Commentaries, rather than from the scriptures. The Word of God is the fountain and source of all good. We have no more fitting book of questions in our Sunday Schools.

Dr. Pancoast said that glittering generalities seemed to be the sole tendency of discussion. He gave some ideas of what the teacher should study in preparation for the duties of the Sabbath.

James B. Calder spoke in favor of a weekly meeting of Sunday school teachers.

Mr. Yuling gave a history of the trials of a Sunday School teacher in a broken-down school. A plan of a Teachers' Association was formed and a very good effect was produced. He gave his views of the establishment of several schools from small beginnings.

Rev. Mr. McMillan, Mr. Steinmetz, and Mr. Erdman made short addresses.

The Chairman announced that the Committee on Resolutions would meet in the room adjacent to the pulpit, at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

A motion was made that the Convention take up the next question for discussion.

It was moved that the subject be referred to a Committee.

An amendment was offered to refer to the Committee on Resolutions.

Rev. T. A. Fernley offered a resolution, as follows:—

Resolved, That the Committee on Resolutions be requested favorably to consider the matter of a Normal College, and to report to this body a resolution recommending the formation of normal classes for Sabbath School teachers throughout the State of Pennsylvania.

It was suggested that the substitute be accepted as given by Rev. T. A. Fernley.

Mr. Scovel offered a resolution, as follows:—

Resolved, That this Convention is profoundly impressed with the important relation of Sabbath Schools to the general educational system of the State; that we hail with joy the sentiment expressed by the State Superintendent of Education upon the whole subject; and that for our part we pledge ourselves to establish a sub-school in every common schoolhouse in the State wherever practicable.

Both resolutions were referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

A resolution was offered by Mr. James B. Calder, as follows:—

Resolved. That the Convention earnestly recommends the establishment of weekly teachers' meetings in connection with all the Sabbath Schools, for the preparation and study of the Sabbath lesson for the ensuing Sabbath.

Referred as the others.

It was moved and seconded that the meeting adjourn after devotional exercises. Carried.

Rev. Dr. Taylor then led in prayer.

FROM EUROPE BY STEAMER.

THE PEACE OF EUROPE.

TALK ABOUT ANOTHER CONGRESS—GENERAL DISARMAMENT URGED BY ENGLAND.

In Paris the rumors of a Congress are revived, and it is talked of that Napoleon relies on the presence of the Emperor of Russia to bring about an understanding on the subject between the sovereigns who are to assemble in the French capital. These rumors probably have something to do with the assertion that the British Government, earnestly desirous of securing the peace of Europe, is urging upon the continental powers the expediency of a general disarmament. The *Globe* remarks that this advice, of course, is more especially in the form of a friendly communication to the French and Prussian Governments, "on whose part there is the greatest danger of a collision, and whose example, were they to consent to a disarmament, would readily be followed by other powers."

PARIS NOT SATISFIED WITH THE RESULT OF THE CONFERENCE.

Paris Correspondent Pall Mall Gazette.

In spite of official announcements and yesterday's note in the *Moniteur*, Paris refuses to be quieted on the final result of the differences between France and Prussia. The *Moniteur du Soir*, in its political bulletin of this evening, does not venture beyond the "hope" that the Exhibition will not be disturbed again. Count de Goltz had an interview with the Emperor, and represented to his Majesty that his master felt anything but flattered at the tone of the Marquis de Moustier's announcement, and pointed out discrepancies between the first and second communication made to the French Chambers. A fact which has attracted considerable attention to-day is that the *Pays* takes notice of the coldness with which the Marquis de Moustier's communication was received by the Corps Legislatif, and the *chut* which immediately drowned a faint attempt at applause. The *Pays* adds that this conduct on the part of the Chamber was equivalent to a demonstration. Had a Liberal journal made these observations they would have passed almost unnoticed, but the *Pays*, being a semi-official organ, the case is different, and its remarks have led to the supposition that a portion of the Cabinet shares the feelings clearly expressed by the Corps Legislatif.

THE WAR IN CRETE.

OMAR PASHA'S PROCLAMATION TO THE CRETANS.

Intelligence from Candia states that Omar Pasha issued the following proclamation to the insurgents upon his arrival at Canea:—

Cretans:—Our august sovereign has entrusted me with the mission of pacifying this unfortunate island. I come, therefore, to you with paternal intentions. His Majesty's long suffering is very great, but his anger is also formidable. I speak to you of both, and paternally advise you to avert his wrath, and trust in his clemency, if you really desire the welfare of your country. Secret societies have succeeded in troubling order in this country, and in destroying its prosperity, by sending into it foreigners to keep up the agitation by which they profit, and by making you false and chimerical promises. You have seen clearly for some months past that the foreigners still in your island are playing upon your credulity; they for their part have nothing to lose. It is you who in your fanatical zeal in your property suffer by these troubles. The foreign agitators will lay down their arms at the first opportunity that may present itself, and will ask leave to return to their country, or they will find means to go there secretly, as they have done already. The past sufficiently proves the entire exactitude of my statements. No inhabitant, either Musselman or Christian, is entitled to avenge his wrongs in person, or to constitute himself a judge in his own cause. The right of doing justice belongs only to the Government, which will conscientiously fulfil that sacred mission. Whoever shall venture to contravene its orders upon this point will be punished exemplarily. Every village that shall declare its willingness to make its submission, and to follow this advice, and which subsequently, contrary to its promises, shall keep any relations with the insurgents, will force us to apply to it martial law and to make use of reprisals, which I do not desire. I warn you, therefore, and call upon you not to force me to have recourse to these extreme measures, for it would be very painful to apply to you against my wish that terrible right of war. Follow with confidence the paternal advice I now give you, and be persuaded that you will not have to repent it, for I have nothing so much at heart as to contribute to your welfare and prosperity; and I shall esteem myself happy to find you disposed to profit by my kindly intentions.

(Signed) OMAR PACHA.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—The following real estate was offered for sale at the Philadelphia Exchange, by James A. Freeman, commencing at noon to-day, with the annexed result:—

4000 shares North Western Oil Co	Not sold
4200 shares Philadelphia National Petroleum Co	Not sold
5000 shares Monitor Oil Co	Not sold
14,625 shares of the stock of the Drake Petroleum Co	Not sold
No. 2614 Sansom street, a handsome modern residence	$19,800
No. 1535 Vine street, a neat three-story brick dwelling	$8950

THE SOUTH.

JUDGE KELLEY'S SOUTHERN TOUR.

JUDGE KELLEY'S ADDRESS AT GREENSBORO, N. C.

GREENSBORO, N. C., May 28.—Judge Kelley addressed a meeting, composed almost exclusively of white people, to-day, in front of the Court-house. There were fewer colored people present than at any of the previous meetings. The notice was very short; but owing to the facilities of the mysterious influence of the negro telegraph, which acts like a kind of African cable in these negroes, numbers were gathered in from the country. The majority of the citizens of the town were present, including all classes and parties.

Captain A. W. Tourgee, of the *Union Register*, introduced the speaker. For an hour and a half the Judge held the audience in rapt attention, contrasting in detail the systems of labor and education in the North and South, and showing that the reason why the latter section, though rich in its natural advantages, was poor in the comforts of its laboring people, was because they relied upon their three great but destructive staples—cotton, mules, and niggers; because they discarded machinery, and wasted the strength of the human system by their slow and laborious agricultural labors. If they would only quit damning us at the North, and dam up their immense water power, they would be better off. (Laughter.) They were ready to go to war at any time if a rheumatic nigger ran away, while they were letting their water courses run away without any use, which could do more work in a week than all the negroes in the State in a year. He urged them to enter into honest competition with the North, that they might share the prosperity of the whole country, of which they were all citizens. This they could only do by letting it be known all over the world that fair wages were given to the laborer, and that his children could be educated in public schools. It was not by oppressing others, but by advancing them, the dullest and the darkest, that they could attain prosperity. Before two years North Carolina would be flooded with Northern labor and capital. He had seen it already at work in the gold mines of Concord, and the copper lands near Greensboro. The law protected labor in the North. You cannot say to a woman, "You have washed my shirts very nicely, but I don't like your complexion, and I won't pay you." (Laughter.) Oh no; you can't do that with us. He had seen enough of the thrift of the negro here to convince him that the Southern people were beginning right. He saw in their suburbs that morning two thriving villages, in building one of which the negroes were assisted by the Society of Friends, and in the other by the skill of their old masters. (Applause.) He assured them that Congress had not cheated them. He hoped that the Sherman bill would be a finality, and no one at the North desired confiscation. He concluded by addressing some words of advice to the freedmen, conjuring them to fulfil their new duties faithfully, in peace with their white friends, and, above all, to avoid whisky. But they may say, "The white man drinks whisky." Very well; every time they saw a white man drink let them drop the price of it in a box, put it in the savings bank, and before long the white man's hand would pass through the still into the colored man's hands. I have thus given you, said the speaker, the gospel of radicalism in all its forms.

A vote of thanks to Judge Kelley was then passed, and the meeting separated. Among those present were many ex-Confederates, Mrs. McLean, a member of the Confederate Congress, and others. The United States Army was also represented by Lieutenant O'Connell, of the Eighth Infantry.

THE FENIANS.

THE FENIAN PLAN OF INVASION—THREE COLUMNS OF TEN THOUSAND MEN EACH TO ADVANCE—EACH OBJECTIVE POINT TO BE ASSAULTED, ETC.

TROY, N. Y., May 28.—My information to-night discloses the fact that the approaching Fenian attack will be made by three columns, at three different points, of ten thousand men each. The names of those points are not yet known beyond the commanders of the invading army, but it is permitted to be known that each column of troops will be prepared to and will make desperate assaults upon the several objective points.

Secret meetings of the order are being everywhere held to-night throughout the country—the following reprint from this city serving as a sample of the call for the gathering of all circles:—

FENIANS, ATTENTION!—The military and civic members of the Wolf Tone Circle, F. B., are ordered to meet at Apollo Hall, corner of Congress and River streets, on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. A full attendance is requested, as business of importance will come before the meeting.

A small column of United States troops passed up the Hudson River Railroad yesterday, detailed for Detroit.

Major-General Sam Spear is said to have visited this city yesterday, and passed on to the frontier, though I did not see him.

ACTIVITY AMONG THE MICHIGAN FENIANS—MEETINGS BEING HELD AND REGIMENTS ORGANIZED.

DETROIT, May 28.—There is great activity among the Michigan Fenians. Meetings are being held all over the State for enrolment and drill. Senator Meehan and Colonel Welsh, of California, are stumping the State, and will hold a mass meeting here to-morrow evening. The sinews of war are being gathered and regiments organized.

THE ALLEGED COMING MOVEMENT AGAINST CANADA—THE FENIAN ARMY IN READINESS TO STRIKE THE BLOW—THE GATHERING UPON THE BORDER, ETC. ETC.

ST. ALBANS, May 28.—Again our citizens are on the *qui vive* respecting Fenian movements, and this time there appears to be some reason for anticipating a raid on the Provinces at no distant day. I have conversed with two officers of the Fenian army, whose acquaintance I formed while they were in service at this point last summer, and the substance of their statement is that they, with four thousand picked men, who are located on the borders between this place and Malone, New York, are only awaiting an opportune moment to strike a decisive blow at British rule on the American continent; and if they cannot form the nucleus for an Irish republic in Canada, they can, at least, instil democratic ideas into the minds of the people, and endeavor to procure the annexation of Canada to the United States.

The officers say they have had special orders from headquarters since the trial of Colonel Burke and his fellow-prisoners in Ireland, and they aver that if they are hanged Britain will pay dearly in this country as well as Ireland. Large quantities of small arms and ammunition, they tell me, are buried on Canadian soil, within their reach, which will be used as soon as an opportune moment arrives. This precaution was taken some weeks since, so that when the "boys in green" again cross the border their supplies will be out of the reach of the United States officers. My informants allege that when the army crosses the line they will be joined by several hundred Irish Canadians, whose names are enrolled at headquarters in New York, and who have in their keeping the munitions above mentioned. The invading army will be all officered and equipped, and supplied with enough provisions to last it until it gains a sufficient foothold upon the country to live thereon.

—Two original documents, illustrative of Shakespeare, have been discovered by Canon Jackson in the collection of the Marquis of Bath at Longleat. These are, a letter (date between 1558 and 1564), with seal addressed to Lord Robert Dudley, Master of the Horse, from Thomas Lucy, Esq., of Charlcot, County Warwick, the original of "Justice Shallow;" and a letter (date about 1574-5) to the Earl of Leicester from the Earl's "Players." Both are published in the last number of *Notes and Queries*.

—Raphael Felix, the brother of the famous Rachel, has taken the St. James Theatre, London, for a series of performances in French, from June 24 till July 20. M. Ravel and Mad'lle Deschamps will be the principal performers.

—A correspondent at Naples reports the ascendancy in Italy of drama, both original and translated.

SECOND EDITION

FROM EUROPE BY THE CABLES.

MORNING REPORT OF MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, May 29—10 A. M.—Business has not yet opened, but cotton will be firmer and more active. Tallow also firmer, and other articles without change in prices.

QUEENSTOWN, May 29—10 A. M.—The Inman steamship City of New York, from New York on the 18th, arrived here this morning.

NOON COMMERCIAL REPORT.

LONDON, May 29.—Noon.—Consols for money, 94; U. S. Five-twenties, 72½; Illinois Central, 76½; Erie Railroad shares, 40.

LIVERPOOL, May 29—Noon.—Cotton opens firm; the sales are estimated at 12,000 bales. Middling uplands, 11d.; Orleans, 11¼@11½d.

Breadstuffs unchanged. Corn, 39s. 9d.

Provisions firm and unchanged. Tallow has advanced to 63s. 9d.

All other articles are unchanged.

THE REFORM QUESTION.

THE DEBATE CONTINUED IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, May 27.—An animated debate on the subject of the Derby-Disraeli Reform bill is in progress in the House of Commons, influential members on both sides of the House taking part.

THE REFORM MEASURE ADJUSTED.

THE BOROUGH AND COUNTY FRANCHISE DEFINED BY COMPROMISE—HOUSEHOLD SUFFRAGE AND A LOWER VALUE RATE.

LONDON, May 28.—In the House of Commons, at an early hour, and after an exciting debate, the question of the borough franchise right, as embodied in Mr. Disraeli's Reform bill, was settled on the basis of household suffrage.

The compound householder plan, at first proposed, is practically abolished.

As the measure now stands the tenant in a borough town is to pay his tax rate personally, instead of through the landlord, and so secures the right of voting.

In the matter of the franchise qualification in the counties, it has been voted that the settled occupants of lands or tenements worth the sum of £12 sterling shall enjoy the right of voting when duly registered. The Government at first proposed that the value of the lands or tenements should be £15 sterling. The Liberals, in opposition, wanted to have it fixed at £10 sterling. A compromise took place in the House, when £12 sterling was agreed on as the amount of value of the lands or tenements, after which the House adjourned. The result is a gain to the people.

THE FENIAN CONVICTS.

POPULAR MOVEMENT FOR THE COMMUTATION OF THE SENTENCES—PRESSURE ON THE GOVERNMENT IN COLONEL BURKE'S CASE—THE QUEEN'S CONSENT GIVEN—EARL DERBY'S REASONS FOR CLEMENCY, ETC.

LONDON, May 27.—Deputations of a very influential character, with popular petitions numerously and respectfully signed, praying for royal mercy to the Fenian convicts in Ireland, continue to arrive at the Ministerial residences in Downing street and to be received at the Home Secretary's office in large numbers during the past two days.

Cardinal Paul Cullen had an interview with his Excellency the Marquis of Abercorn, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, on the subject, during which the Cardinal advised that the lives of the men, Burke, Doran, and McClure—indeed, the lives of all the Fenians condemned to death at the Special Commissions—should be spared. As Cardinal Cullen has been ever consistent in discountenancing, even denouncing the Fenian and other secret organizations for political or party purposes, it is presumed very fairly that his recommendations in this instance had much weight in influencing the royal decision.

Prayers were offered up in all the Roman Catholic churches in Dublin yesterday (Sunday), invoking Almighty God to incline the royal mind to clemency.

A public meeting is called in Birmingham for to-day, having for its object the aid of the movement for a commutation of the sentences.

A deputation of Irish members of the House of Commons, having the Right Honorable the Lord Mayor of Dublin—himself a high conservative—at its head, was about to proceed to Balmoral to present a petition to Queen Victoria in person on the subject of not executing the death penalty.

Earl Derby's Government had previously determined to carry out the law in its utmost rigor; but in view of the universally expressed sentiments of the *people* and press of the United Kingdom, and influenced to some extent by the *fears of a Fenian revenge* in Ireland and elsewhere, the Cabinet was, at the latest moment, compelled to remit the sentence on Colonel Burke, I. R. A.

Lord Derby tendered a Cabinet recommendation to that effect to the Queen on Saturday evening, and her Majesty assented to it, it is said, after anxious consideration, last night.

The ministerial announcement of the result were received with loud cheering in the Houses of Parliament, both by the Lords and Commons.

Lord Derby, in making his statement to the House of Lords, said that he saw no palliation in the circumstances of the case—either in the deliberate treason or premeditated rising in arms—but that the sentence of Burke was remitted because the Cabinet had received overwhelming testimony from the Irish people to the effect that it would be politic not to allow the law to take its course.

THE IRISH FENIANS.

NEWS OF THE COMMUTATION OF THE DEATH SENTENCE.

DUBLIN, May 27.—The news of the commutation of the death sentence passed on Colonel Burke, I. R. A., to one of imprisonment for life, was received in this city with joy by all classes of the people.

A MOVEMENT IN CORK.

REPORTED ATTACKS ON THE TROOPS—ANOTHER FENIAN SENTENCED TO BE HANGED, ETC.

CORK, May 27.—Advices from the country districts report that a Fenian force attacked the military stationed in Mitchelstown, in this county, on Thursday, and beat them with bludgeons and stones.

No particulars or relation of the facts are given.

The Fenian O'Brien has been found guilty of high treason, and sentenced to be hanged on the 19th of June. The sentence will, it is thought, be also commuted in his case.

THE FENIAN ASSAULT NEWS.

NO CREDENCE GIVEN TO THE REPORTS FROM CORK.

LONDON, May 28.—The reports of a Fenian attack on the troops of Mitchelstown, in the county Cork, Ireland, are not credited here.

News from Troy.

TROY, May 28.—It is announced that the Japanese Ambassadors are to visit Buffalo before leaving the country, as the guests of Colonel George S. Fisher, late United States Consul at Kanagawa, Japan.

Bishop Lynch, of Toronto, is out of danger.

The cases of Amos P. Spalding, of West Troy, Nathan Jinks, and Hiram Preston, now pending in the United States District Court at Rochester, for uttering counterfeit money, have been put over for the term. That of Henry B. Smith, similarly indicted, has been sent to Canandaigua.

The North Branch and Chemung Canals will be opened on the 10th proximo.

Pardon of the Man Who Offered a Reward for the Assassination of President Lincoln.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 28.—The United States District Court, Judge Busteed presiding, convened here to-day. George W. Gayle, who was indicted for alleged complicity in the assassination of President Lincoln, presented a full pardon from the President of the United States, and the indictment was dismissed on payment of costs. This disposition of the case meets with general approval.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, May 29.

The Judiciary Committee.

Secretary McCulloch and Hon. James Scovel were examined before the Judiciary Committee yesterday. Mr. Scovel's examination lasted two hours, and was conducted by the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Eldridge cross-examining.

Railroad Accident Near Scranton—Two Men Killed.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

SCRANTON, May 29.—Last evening an engine was precipitated from one of the valley bridges about three miles from this place, on the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad. It appears that the recent heavy rains had loosened some of the stones which support the structure, and as soon as the engine touched the bridge they gave way, throwing it off the track and down an embankment about fifty feet. The engineer, named Tobias Howley, residing in Burlington, N. J., and the fireman were instantly killed. The pigtopman was seriously injured, and is not expected to live.

Arrest of Jacob Barker at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, May 28.—To-day Jacob Barker was arrested on the charge of embezzlement and fraud, on the affidavit of Assistant Alderman Cummings, who had deposited in the Bank of Commerce nine thousand dollars. Barker appeared before Recorder Ahern this evening, and was released on bail in the sum of ten thousand dollars.

Distressing Accident.

POUGHKEEPSIE, May 29.—Joseph H. Jackson, a prominent lawyer of this city, was dangerously wounded last night by a ball from a revolver, the latter being fired by his own son, who is insane. The wounded man lies in a very precarious condition, although he may recover. His son has been placed in jail.

Alleged Counterfeiter Arrested.

TROY, May 28.—James Morrison, a prominent citizen of Lansingburg, in this county, has been arrested as a foremost accomplice of the gang of counterfeiters recently taken by the United States Marshals. He has been taken to Rochester.

Arrival of the Yacht Vesta.

NEW YORK, May 29.—The yacht Vesta has arrived from Europe. Also, the French steam line-of-battle ship Jean Bart, 36 guns, from Annapolis.

Embezzlement.

ERIE, Pa., May 29.—Rev. Julius Degmere was arrested here yesterday, for embezzling $15,000 worth of Revenue stamps. He was formerly connected with the Internal Revenue Office as a clerk.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, May 29.—Stocks very strong. Chicago and Rock Island, 88½; Reading, 103½; Canton Company, 43; Erie, 39½; Cleveland and Toledo, 112½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 74½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 96½; Michigan Central, 109½; Michigan Southern, 87½; New York Central, 98½; Illinois Central, 115½; Cumberland preferred, 30; Hudson River, 101½; United States Five twenties, 1862, 108; do. 1864, 105½; do. 1865, 106½; do. new issue, 108; do. 10-40s, 99½. Seven-thirties, first issue, 106½; do. all others, 103½. Sterling Exchange, 109½; sight, 110¼. Money, 6 ₱ cent. Gold, 137¾.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Wednesday, May 29, 1867.

The Stock Market was rather dull this morning, but prices were firmer. Government bonds continue in steady demand. 10 40s sold at 99½. 109¼ was bid for 1862 5-20s; 105½ for 1864 5-20s; 108 for July, 1865, 5-20s; 111¾ for 6s of 1881; and 105½@106¼ for June and August 7-30s. City loans were inactive; the new issue sold at 101¼, a slight decline.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Reading sold at at 51 69-100@51½, an advance of ¼; Pennsylvania Railroad at 50¾, a slight advance; Camden and Amboy at 129, no change; and Catawissa preferred at 26¼@36¾, an advance of ½. 63 was bid for Norristown; 33 for North Pennsylvania; 58 for Lehigh Valley; 29 for Elmira common; 40 for preferred do.; 13¼ for Catawissa common; and 55 for Philadelphia and Baltimore.

City Passenger Railroad shares were unchanged. Spruce and Pine sold at 27; 64 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 19½ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 45 for Chesnut and Walnut; 65 for West Philadelphia; and 12¼ for Hestonville.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. Farmers' and Mechanics' sold at 133½; 155 was bid for Philadelphia; 54½ for Commercial; 31 for Mechanics'; 110 for Kensington; 68 for Penn Township; 30½ for Manufacturers'; 67 for City; 61 for Commonwealth; and 60¼ for Union.

In Canal shares there was nothing doing. 16½ was bid for Susquehanna Canal; and 56 for Delaware Division.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 137½; 11 A. M., 137½; 12 M., 137½; 1 P. M., 137¾, an advance of ¼ on the closing price last evening.

—The N. Y. *Tribune* of this morning says:—

"The cotton firm of Fraser, Trenholm & Co., whose failure created so much sensation last week, has for fifty years stood among the foremost mercantile houses of the United States. Their headquarters in this country were in Charleston, and the *Mercury* of that city says that of late they seemed the chief if not the only steady light burning amid the mercantile gloom which rests on South Carolina. The suspension is attributed to the decline in the price of cotton, with the arrest of the banking facilities formerly extended in Liverpool. It is well known that early in the season the Bank of England adopted the policy of refusing banking accommodations previously accorded to those engaged in the cotton trade. The *Mercury* says that the effect has been to put the holders of cotton in the power of the buyers: and the merchants, factors, and planters of the South have, in the depressed price of cotton throughout the spring, felt the influence of this gigantic and controlling institution."

—The New York *Times* of this morning says:—

"The Gold Room reopened this morning at 136¾ per cent., the closing quotation of Monday night, and soon advanced to 137@137½ per cent., on the firm look of the Foreign Exchanges and the disposition of the *bull* speculators in the Room to take the offerings of gold from the Treasury Broker at the going rates. After 1 o'clock, however, the market was left to its fate, and sales were made a slight fraction below 137 per cent. There was an extra supply of Exchange on the market for Wednesday's Cunarder and the succeeding packets, to the extent of about ten millions of francs, equivalent to £4,000 sterling, for French Government account against the recent purchase of the iron-clad steam ram Vanderbergh. The drafts were made by the bankers of the French Consul, Messrs. James G. King & Sons, at the rate of their sales to-day, in round sums, 109¾ per cent. on London. A preliminary payment on the Vanderbergh was made, we believe, about a fortnight ago, and, without knowing the exact figure of the whole purchase, we have reason to hope that the builders will realize from three to three and a quarter million of dollars in our currency. We understand that the purchase of one of the smaller United States iron-clads, now in European waters, has been completed for the same Government; and that further sums of exchange, equivalent to $200,000 sterling, are soon to be drawn on this account. The other standard bankers, after the above negotiation at 109¾ per cent., continued to ask 109¾@110 per cent. At the close of regular 'Change hours the price of gold stood 136¾ per cent. We hear of no considerable engagements of gold for the Java to-morrow, and it is questionable at present whether the shipment will amount to $200,000.

"The Money Market was generally quiet yesterday. The brokers borrowed at 6 per cent. at call, on miscellaneous collateral. The amounts wanted were not large. The Treasury Office purchased about a million of dollars in 7-30 per cents., and was again reported a seller of Gold. There is altogether rather an indifferent feeling in Money and Stock affairs, though a proved feeling in Money and Stock affairs, though proved feeling in Money and Stock affairs, though proved feeling in Money and Stock affairs, though

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Nominating Candidates.

From the Tribune.

The Philadelphia Loyal League have wisely and in good time offered a premium of $500 for the best essay that may be tendered "on the legal organization of the people to select candidates for office;" with minor premiums of $300, $200, and $100 for the second, third, and fourth in merit.

These offers will doubtless elicit several good essays; yet we wish the field of inquiry had been made far broader. "How shall those citizens who desire to vote for competent, upright legislators and rulers, and none others, achieve their end? How shall they achieve such an understanding or concert that they will be enabled to combine their strength, and not be constrained either to throw away their votes on candidates who stand no chance of election, or to vote for men in whom they have no confidence, and whom they support only because they must?" There are few problems now to be solved of greater practical importance.

Each of us is now virtually compelled to vote for candidates in whose integrity and capacity we feel no confidence. There may be a very good name at the head of our ballot, with two or three more scattered through it; but of three-fourths of those named thereon we either know nothing or no good. How shall we mend this?

Our advice, briefly, would be:—

1. Let us elect by popular vote fewer officers than now, leaving more to be appointed.

2. Let us discard, for the most part, the swindling machinery of "Regular Nominations," and call by public requisition upon fit persons to stand as candidates for elective offices.

A requisition is a very simple matter. It reads:—

"To —— ——, Esq.

"The undersigned, residents and electors of the —— District, respectfully request you to stand as the Republican (or Democratic, or conservative, as the case may be) candidate for Representative in Congress (or State Senate, or Assembly) at the ensuing election."

[Here follow the signatures.]

—Of course, there may be two or more rival requisitions; but almost any one might determine, by a simple scrutiny of the names attached to each, which of them was the more responsibly and worthily signed, though it should have the fewer names appended to it. Usually the weaker candidates would be withdrawn or quietly dropped, leaving the field clear on either side to the man who ought to be supported. But admit that the stronger party in a district would sometimes lose the day through a plurality of candidates in its interest, we insist that the evil would be far less serious than that now endured from the rottenness or incapacity of the candidates forced upsn us by "regular nominations."

Congregation of Crowned Heads in Paris —What is to Come of It?

From the Herald.

After fifteen years of apparently fruitless labor, Napoleon has at last been successful in gathering around him the crowned heads and leading princes of Europe. The *parvenu* of 1852 commands something more than respect in the haughtiest and most exclusive courts of Europe. The last time the princes made their entry into Paris their presence was a token o humiliation to France; this time their presence is a token of exultation. Then they came to exact reparation for the wrong doings of Napoleon, and to render such wrong doings impossible for the future. Now they come to do honor to France and to be the guests of Napoleon's nephew.

The French people have reason to be proud of the present condition of their country, and proud of the name of Napoleon. The first Napoleon was fonder of whipping than feasting the potentates of Europe. The present Napoleon has tried the whipping process, too, and he has not been unsuccessful. We should not be surprised if he tried it again; but meanwhile, all things considered, it is more convenient to act as their host. A number of royal visitors have already arrived. In a few days more it is expected that the King of Prussia, the Emperor of Russia, with the Empress, the Emperor and Empress of Austria, the Sultan of Turkey—we are not told whether with or without his harem—are all at one and the same time to be the guests of the Emperor, and, of course, to visit the Exposition and the other lions of Paris. The assemblage of royal and imperial persons will not be the least attractive of the many attractive sights which Paris at this season will present.

What is to be the result of this illustrious gathering? It certainly has a peaceful and hopeful aspect. In all probability it will pave the way to a final solution of the Eastern question. One other thing might be done. Napoleon has never yet been formally crowned. For fifteen years the world has waited to hear of his coronation. We can see no reason why it should be longer deferred. Let him invite the Holy Father to meet his royal friends at the Tuileries, and let the occasion be seized for getting this business over. A more fitting opportunity can scarcely again occur. It will be an awkward thing if history has to record of Napoleon the Third, the acknowledged eldest son of the Church, that he was never anointed with the holy and consecrating oil.

Speaking at the South.

From the Tribune.

The *Express*, copying our urgent solicitation that our members of Congress shall go South and address the people, asks:—

"Why don't Mr. Greeley set the example?"

Answer.—1. Mr. Greeley *has been*, and (he hopes) has done some good. So he is assured at once by the positive testimony of those who heard or read his speech at Richmond, and the negative testimony of those who won't hear or read it, but howl instead, "Stop my paper!" They would not be so afraid to hear if he had said nothing to the purpose.

2. He is a delegate elect to our State Constitutional Convention which meets at Albany one week hence, and will probably remain in session for the next three months. He does not feel at liberty to neglect the duties thus devolved upon him.

3. The need at the South is of men who can speak authoritatively of what Congress desires, purposes, and will do. Mr. Greeley cannot so speak. He was nominated for Congress last fall in an overwhelmingly Democratic district, and beaten by 10,000 majority in the ensuing election, because the Democrats feared he would be *too hard* upon the Rebels. His name was then taken before a strongly Republican Legislature, as a candidate for United States Senator, and he was there still worse beaten, because the Republicans feared he was inclined to be *too easy* with the Rebels. It is thus settled beyond cavil that he cannot speak for Congress: hence, he took care not to do so at Richmond. He is left free to speak his own mind, and to stand on his own platform; which is, as it for two years notoriously has been—universal amnesty, with impartial suffrage.

The Fall of Maximilian—Final Breakdown of the Mexican Empire.

From the Times.

Maximilian has at last fallen into the hands of his enemies. The news is official, and undoubtedly authentic. Though we have heretofore been justified in the doubts we have frequently expressed about the accuracy and authenticity of a large portion of our Mexican news, there is no reason whatever to dispute the truth of the despatch from President Juarez, announcing the fall of Queretaro, and the capture of the Emperor and his principal Generals on the 15th inst. The source of the despatch, as well as its form and character, place it above suspicion. If confirmation were needed, we have it in the later despatch from the Commander of the Liberal army to the Mexican Minister of War. Escobedo reiterates in detail the statement of President Juarez, and gives the additional information that Maximilian, his Generals, and his army, "surrendered unconditionally."

The statement that Juarez had ordered "Maximilian and all his Generals" to be shot comes less directly, and with less show of authenticity. It is attributed to Escobedo, but does not come over his signature, and is not incorporated in the despatch which emanated from him some days after the Imperial capture. At all events, we shall discredit this part of the news until we have further light thrown upon it by official or trustworthy despatches.

The assertion that the Imperialist surrender was *unconditional* is of the highest importance in many respects. In itself it is calculated to give credibility to the report of Maximilian's execution. As we showed recently, Maximilian has been fighting for three months past, not with the hope of establishing his imperial dynasty in Mexico, but with the view merely of securing better terms than had been held out to him by his adversaries. All that was offered to him and his officers was *death*, whether they made a voluntary surrender or were captured in the straits of war. He entered into negotiations again and again with the object of altering this, and we have it on good authority that he has been ready to capitulate at any time since the French left, on the simple condition that his officers and himself should receive "honorable terms" from President Juarez. It was impossible, however, for Maximilian to obtain a favorable reply to any of these propositions.

As regards the Imperialist Generals, Miramon, Mejia, and others, who are reported to have met the fate which their fellow Imperialist prisoners recently met at Puebla, the Mexican President positively refused to concede them honorable terms, or any other terms than such as are due to traitors. And as regards Maximilian himself, we understand that Juarez was not willing to give his word even to our Government that he would be treated as a simple prisoner of war. The rage of the Liberals against the whole of the Imperial leaders was uncontrollable, and the only prospect held out to them was that they should be dealt with as assassins and pirates, and should, in turn, furnish illustrations of the bloody policy which the French army recently enforced against the Republicans. The feeling against the Emperor personally ran high, principally because he continued what was believed to be a fruitless war after the French left.

These facts and circumstances, taken by themselves, undoubtedly give plausibility to the report that Maximilian himself met the same doom at Queretaro which, we have no doubt, was dealt out to those of his officers who fell into the hands of Escobedo. Our only reason for indulging in a doubt as to his reported fate—aside from the circumstance that this particular incident comes to us indirectly and unofficially—arises from our belief that, though Juarez would not give a positive pledge to save the Emperor's life, he was yet anxious to demonstrate his regard for the desire and request of our Government in the matter. If the news of the execution turns out to be true, the tragic fate of the unhappy adventurer will furnish a striking commentary on the remark he made three months ago, when deserted by the French and driven mad by the insults of Bazaine. "They are placing me," exclaimed he, "between dishonor and death—my selection is made." He chose death rather than what he considered the dishonor of abandoning his cause and his friends. Probably he had very little idea at that moment how quickly the realization of his choice might be reached.

Maximilian has undoubtedly held out to the last hour possible. He has not only seen his army dwindle, but he has seen it become greatly demoralized. He has not only been without money or means for months, but he has latterly seen his troops on the point of starvation, with limited rations of horseflesh or dogmeat. He has not only endured a long siege at Queretaro, but he has remained there until the only other two places where his flag waved—the Capital and Vera Cruz—were in like manner besieged by forces four times greater than those which defended them. When he succumbed, there was not a glimmer of hope left for him; and though we have no doubt the "Church" party, or reactionary party, will quickly turn up again under some other leader, it will be disconnected from the associations which have made Imperialism obnoxious to all Mexicans.

It will be three years next month since Maximilian and Carlotta entered the Mexican capital as Emperor and Empress, with a degree of pomp and circumstance never before witnessed in Mexico. They have been three years of struggle and storm for him, as terrible as ever fell to the fortune of any ruler. His destruction will be a memorable warning to European powers never again to attempt domination on any part of the American continent.

The South in 1867.

From the Tribune.

The population of the fifteen former slave States was a little over 12,000,000 in 1860, and is nearly the same to-day. The heavy waste of war has been made up in part by immigration and in part by natural increase. Several States may have even fewer inhabitants than in 1860, but Texas has many more, and we think there has been a gain also in Tennessee, whose two principal cities — Memphis and Nashville—have grown very considerably. Assuming the present population of those States (including Kentucky, Tennessee, West Virginia, Maryland, and Delaware) at 12,000,000, we estimate that it may be divided politically as follows:—

White Unionists who never faltered	2,000,000
Blacks do. do.	3,000,000
Original Unionists who became Rebels	2,000,000
Original Secessionists now loyal	3,000,000
Implacable Rebels	2,000,000

—This last class is more noisy than numerous, and even more venemous than noisy. It derives power and consequence from its partial identification with the five millions who have been Rebels, but are Rebels no longer. Every act done, every sentence uttered at the North, which confounds those who have been with those who still are Rebels, is grist to the mill of those who are at heart as much Rebels to-day as they ever were, and who are fully determined never to be anything *but* Rebels.

This body of malignants are as ready to-day to burn negro school-houses, insult the female teachers therein, and assault negro camp-meetings, as they ever were. They are the instigators of New Orleans massacres and Mobile riots. The country can have no solid peace till they are suppressed or driven out. They cannot be won over to loyalty, no matter by what means; but they may be isolated, and so exposed to discipline or reduced to insignificance. Whoever and whatever tends to confound these with the far greater number of ex-Rebels, wrongs the latter while strengthening the former.

The five millions of ex-Rebels make far less noise than the two millions who are at heart Rebels to-day. They are hard at work, trying to earn bread for their families, restoring their burned buildings, and doing their utmost to efface the hoof-marks of ravage and conflagration. We seldom hear from them, save in the statistics of the crops annually grown, or of houses and stores rebuilt. Still, they are a part of the American people; and it is not wise nor well to confound them with the Pollards and Semmeses, who aspire to speak for the South. They may have been comrades four years' back; they are quite otherwise now.

The true men of the South—those who have renounced, as well as those who never harbored the idea of dismembering and humbling the Union—need to be assured that their representatives will be welcomed to seats in Congress and their States restored to self-government whenever they shall in good faith have fulfilled the conditions prescribed in the Military Reconstruction bill. To this end, we again urge that thirty to forty of the ablest and wisest Republicans in Congress be sent down to explain the views and set forth the kindly feelings of the great mass of the Northern people. The result cannot fail to be beneficent.

A Philanthropist in Trouble.

From the World.

It did not need the folly of the Loyal League to show that Mr. Horace Greeley has again sorely tried the temper of his party friends. He has done an act which, so far as it has any significance, is of a creditable character. Mr. Jefferson Davis having been wantonly kept in prison for more than two years, without any intention of bringing him to trial, Mr. Greeley became one of his bondsmen, and possibly contributed to his present release from confinement. In other words, he acted simply in furtherance of public justice, and in relieving the whole nation from accumulating further disgrace in the denial of the plainest rights of the alleged offender. For this, Mr. Greeley is so hotly assailed that he has found it necessary to enter into a personal defense over his own initials. He has offered a semi-apology, by denying that he was purely a volunteer in offering himself as surety for Davis. He has asserted that he did so at the request of the leading counsel for the defense. So far, Mr. Greeley has detracted from the merit of this good deed, in order to appease, if possible, the radical resentment which howls on his track. True, he has done so in a style which plainly shows his contempt for his grovelling and malignant pursuers—a contempt which was again let loose in his letter to "the narrow-minded blockheads" of the League Club.

But we wonder if it never occurs to Mr. Greeley to inquire seriously into the real cause of the vindictive spirit of his assailants. Why is it that no man, whatever his position and character, can do an act of justice, or even benevolence, to an opponent without encountering a storm of abuse? The answer is short and obvious. It is to be found in the prevailing and habitual animus of the political party which Mr. Greeley's talents as a journalist have so largely contributed to build up. Pretending to be the party of freedom, it really is the most despotic and intolerant political organization of modern times. From the first day of its existence it has been animated by the determination to rule or ruin, and has constantly labored to blast the character of every citizen who dared to protest against its lawlessness and violence. To imitate, however faintly, the spirit and example of Jesus Christ, evokes the charge of treason, and to utter a word in defense of law and constitutional liberty is sufficient to warrant the accusation of being a Rebel. To the prevalence and ferocity of this spirit the *Tribune* has immensely contributed. Its daily habit has been, for years, to stigmatize pure and patriotic men as traitors, for no other offense than protesting against the reckless and lawless acts of its party. It is to-day the open and shameless advocate of military rule over peaceable communities, and takes no pains to conceal its exultation when military commanders promulgate orders that eminent citizens at the South shall not discuss the policy of refusing to sanction at the polls the new government which is being forced upon them at the point of the bayonet. With perhaps the single exception of the long imprisonment of Davis, and the military massacre of the alleged assassins of Lincoln, it has applauded or justified the worst misdeeds of its party. It is no wonder, then, that its editor-in-chief is assailed in the fashionable superloyal style which prevails among Republicans whenever he dares to evince his respect for law, or justice, or moderation. What right has he to be tolerant, or just, or merciful? Who authorized him, a great advocate of Republicanism, to assume an attitude of decency and fair dealing towards an opponent, much less towards a "traitor?"

While we are ready to do ample justice to Mr. Greeley's humanity, and even policy, in contributing to the release of Davis, and while we commend his vigorous revolt against wearing the chains at whose forging for others he has so often assisted, we at the same time must acknowledge the consistency of his accusers. It was an act hostile to the whole policy and spirit of the Republican party. To imprison without law and execute without trial, are dear privileges that the party of freedom cannot afford to surrender without a struggle. And certainly it could not permit Mr. Greeley to do an act so consonant with law and justice, as to assist in the bailling of Davis, without expressing its indignation and asserting its prescriptive right to charge the noble dereliction to base and criminal motives.

Jefferson Davis.

From the Round Table.

The *London Times*, in quoting an article from these columns (March 30), on *The South and its Leader*, refers to it as indicating a certain reaction in the minds of our intelligent classes from the extreme bitterness with which Mr. Davis had previously been regarded, and as a sign of their disposition to judge in a more temperate spirit the motives of the great but unsuccessful attempt of which he was the head and front. There can be little doubt but that the protracted and, so far as the public are permitted to judge, the unjustifiable confinement of Mr. Davis without a trial has touched the generosity of the community in a considerable degree, and that numbers who reprobated and still condemn his course have been moved to indignation by a line of treatment against which the very worst of criminals would have an irrefragable right to protest. We were aware at the time the article referred to was penned that some such action was contemplated as that which has now been carried into effect. We were also aware that the convictions expressed in it would bring us some censure. But we were persuaded that the honor of the country was compromised by the course which the Government was pursuing, and were satisfied that it was our duty, by whatever humble means that lay in our power, to urge it to a different one. Opinions as to the nature and extent of Mr. Davis' responsibility to the laws or the culpability of his action might reasonably differ; but there could be no rational difference of opinion respecting the legality or the justice of his unexplained and untried imprisonment. In the absence of technical justification, we look for extraordinary circumstances touching public safety or the like to find warrant for a course which, in such exceptional cases, may be defensible if not legal. No such circumstances could be found. The present release of the prisoner shows that they could not be found. The trial of Mr. Davis and the subsequent carrying out of his sentence, whatever that might be, would have been, a year ago, regarded by the public with complacency. The longer he was held untried, the longer was public feeling against himself modified by condemnation of the mysterious conduct of the Government. It was thought, and the thought with many grew, as time wore on, into conviction, that the Government through its officers had been placed in a false position, and that it was to shield itself rather than to further the ends of justice that the unreasonable postponement was due. As a consequence, the public eye glanced from the prisoner to the Government, and from the Government to the prisoner, until a widely felt if not often expressed persuasion obtained that the imputed guilt of the latter was in some measure condoned by the unwarrantable method of its expiation.

Had Mr. Davis been tried by court-martial and shot on his first capture, the bulk of Northern opinion would probably have justified such a process, as it could easily have been made to appear that the national safety demanded it, whatever might be said of the letter of the law. But with delay passion cooled, and it began to be perceived that Mr. Davis was not an ordinary criminal, not the leader of a riot, a house-burner, or a murderer taken red-handed, but a political prisoner amenable to different consequences; standing vicariously for many millions of people, whose punishment or acquittal must be morally identical with his own; and in the opinion of many even in the Northern States, defensible even by the strictest construction of the Constitution he was charged with violating.

It is now felt by the sober and reflecting that, both with regard to justice and to ultimate cordial reconciliation of the lately contending sections, it was a most fortunate circumstance for the whole country that the Confederate chief escaped the fate which many bitter partisans invoked for him; and we feel confident that when the effect upon the South of his enlargement is fairly tested, it will be acknowledged, putting his rights or wrongs as an individual entirely aside, to have been a salutary thing for the nation.

The outcries of lamentation and vituperation with which a part of the press has accompanied the release of Mr. Davis and his journey northward, are contemptibly womanish and weak; and the apprehension of his peculiar opponents that Mr. Greeley would gain too much political capital by placing his name on the captive's bail-bond, is equally so. It is one of the worst features of our political life, that no possible action, however pure, chivalrous, and noble, can be performed by an individual of the least prominence, but that it is straightway bespattered with the foulest abuse and attributed to the most despicable of motives. It is small wonder that the influence of newspapers should wane when their writers suffer party feeling so completely to overshadow all sense of truth, decency, and generosity. The criticisms upon the course of Mr. Greeley are of a piece with the slurs directed at those who have dared to show Mr. Davis attention or compassion. Even his counsel, Mr. Charles O'Conor, than whom a purer and more elevated character does not exist in the community, has not entirely escaped assaults which are disgraceful to those who have made them. Why such demonstrations should have been made we are at a loss to conceive. There certainly has been nothing to justify them. It would have been impossible for Mr. Davis and his slender party to have travelled towards Canada—whither he goes to see his children—more quietly, more unobtrusively, or in a manner better calculated to evince his earnest desire to avoid observation, than he has done. But it would really seem as if some of the newspapers wished it otherwise, with the hope that the populace might thereby be incited to insult or mob him. All this is so small, so frivolous, and so spiteful, as to be anything but creditable to the community. It is natural that those who have lost friends in the war should have no love for Jefferson Davis, but that is no good reason why they should be instigated to insult him. There are empty hearths at the South as well as the North, and the officers who directed the Federal armies travel through it in every direction without meeting, so far as we have heard, an unkind word or look; and Southerners are not people to restrain their feelings solely through fear of consequences. Undoubtedly there were dreadful deeds—deeds of barbarism, of spoliation, of wanton cruelty—perpetrated during the war; but does any dispassionate man really believe that they were entirely confined to one side? and, in any case, if we are to live in fraternal relations hereafter, and if the memory of these things is ever to be buried at all, is it not nearly time to set about it? We profoundly deprecate the agitation of these subjects, and sincerely wish that all among us could have exhibited under recent circumstances a little more generosity and a good deal more dignity.

—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean finished their farewell engagement at Manchester on the 11th instant.

CARPETINGS, CANTON MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS, GREAT VARIETY. LOWEST CASH PRICES.

REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,

NO. 807 CHESNUT STREET,

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE,

MAY 18, 1867.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA, held March 12, 1867, the following Preamble and Resolutions were adopted:—

Whereas, In a republican form of government it is of the highest importance that the delegates of the people, to whom the sovereign power is entrusted, should be so selected as to truly represent the body politic, and there being no provision of law whereby the people may be organized for the purpose of such selection, and all parties having recognized the necessity of such organization by the formation of voluntary associations for this purpose, and

Whereas, There are grave defects existing under the present system of voluntary organization, which it is believed may be corrected by suitable provisions of law; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Board of Directors of the UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA, that the Secretary be and is hereby directed to offer eleven hundred dollars in prizes for essays on the legal organization of the people to select candidates for office, the prizes to be as follows, viz.:—

The sum of five hundred dollars for that essay which, in the judgment of the Board, shall be first in the order of merit;

Three hundred dollars for the second;

Two hundred for the third, and

One hundred for the fourth.

The conditions upon which these prizes are offered are as follows, viz.:—

First. All essays competing for these prizes must be addressed to GEORGE H. BOKER, Secretary of the Union League of Philadelphia, and must be received by him before the FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, 1868, and no communication having the author's name attached, or with any other indication of origin, will be considered.

Second. Accompanying every competing essay, the author must enclose his name and address within a sealed envelope, addressed to the Secretary of the Union League. After the awards have been made, the envelopes accompanying the successful essays shall be opened, and the authors notified of the result.

Third. All competing essays shall become the property of the Union League; but no publication of rejected essays, or the names of their authors, shall be made without consent of the authors in writing.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEORGE H. BOKER,
5 16 1m SECRETARY.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

HARRISBURG, April 16, 1867.—The "Republican State Convention" will meet at the "Herdic House," in Williamsport, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M., to nominate a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, and to initiate proper measures for the ensuing State canvass.

As heretofore, the Convention will be composed of Representative and Senatorial Delegates, chosen in the usual way, and equal in number to the whole of the Senators and Representatives in the General Assembly.

By order of the State Central Committee.

F. JORDAN, Chairman.
GEORGE W. HAMERSLEY, J. ROBLEY DUNGLISON, } Secretaries.
5 20 31t

UNITED STATES ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, FIRST DISTRICT PENNSYLVANIA. No. 224 S. FOURTH Street.—Notice is hereby given that the Annual Lists, Valuations, and Enumerations, consisting of Incomes for the year 1866, articles comprised in Schedule A, and Special Taxes for the year expiring May 1, 1868, made and taken in this District in pursuance of the provisions of the United States Excise Laws, will be open for examination on WEDNESDAY, May 29, 1867, and remain open until THURSDAY, June 13, 1867.

Appeals relative thereto will be heard and determined by the Assessor during the above period between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. of each day. All appeals must be in writing, specifying the particular cause, matter, or thing respecting which a decision is requested, and must further state the ground or principle of inequality complained of. Sworn testimony will be required. Any person, firm, company, or corporation exercising or carrying on any trade, business or profession, upon which a special tax has been imposed by law, without payment thereof, are reminded that, besides being liable for the tax, a penalty of not less than ten nor more than five hundred dollars will be imposed for each offense.

5 28 3t JOHN W. FRAZIER, Assessor.

THE OFFICE OF

The Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company, "Inman Line,"

Has been removed from No. 111 WALNUT Street, to

NO. 411 CHESNUT STREET.

5 23 2trp JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, May 4, 1867.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in Cash on and after May 30.

They have also declared an EXTRA DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT., based upon profits earned prior to January 1, 1867, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in Stock on and after May 30, at its par value of Fifty Dollars per share—the shares for Stock Dividend to be dated May 1, 1867.

Scrip Certificates will be issued for fractional parts of Shares; said Scrip will not be entitled to any Interest or Dividend, but will be convertible into Stock when presented in sums of Fifty Dollars.

Powers of attorney for collection of Dividends can be had on application at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.

5 4 30t THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, May 28, 1867.

The Board of Managers have this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT., or ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF per share on the Capital Stock of this Company, clear of United States and State taxes, payable on demand. SOLOMON SHEPHERD,

5 28 6t Treasurer.

NOTICE.—ST. LOUIS, ALTON, AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Annual Meeting of the Bondholders and Stockholders of this Company will be held at their office, in the CITY OF ST. LOUIS, on MONDAY, the 3d day of June next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, for the ELECTION of THIRTEEN DIRECTORS for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business which may be brought before them.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed on SATURDAY, the 4th day of May next, and will be opened on TUESDAY, the 4th day of June.—Dated St. Louis, April 25, 1867.

5 10 18t* By order, H. C. BRYANT, Sec'y.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only *true* and *perfect Dye*—Harmless, Reliable, Instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints. Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the ill effects of *Bad Dyes*. Invigorates the hair, leaving it soft and beautiful. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Factory, No. 81 BARCLAY Street, New York. 4 6 fmw 1

NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF

PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."
PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."
PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."
PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."
PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."

A most exquisite, delicate, and Fragrant Perfume, distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name.

Manufactured only by 6 13 ws
PHALON & SON, New York.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.

REMOVED.

OUR BEDDING STORE

IS REMOVED

FROM THE OLD STAND TO

No. 11 South NINTH Street.

5 27 E. L. KNIGHT & SON.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.—THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,

PHILADELPHIA, May 23, 1867.

A General Meeting of the Stockholders of the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia will be held at the BANKING HOUSE, on SATURDAY, the 29th day of June next, at twelve o'clock, noon, for the purpose of taking into consideration and deciding upon amendments of the Third and Fifth of the Articles of Association of the said Bank.

By order of the Board of Directors.

5 25 1J29 W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of MEIGS OIL COMPANY, on FRIDAY EVENING, May 31, at 8 o'clock, at No. 1026 MARKET Street.

5 18 awst* N. M. FERNALD, Secretary.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

MOURNING MILLINERY.

ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

MOURNING BONNETS,

AT NO. 904 WALNUT STREET.

3 27 6m MAD'LLE KEOGH.

MRS. R. DILLON,

NOS. 328 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,

Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY,

Ladies', Misses', and Children's Straw and Fancy Bonnets and Hats of the latest styles.

Also, Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. 7 15f

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C.

105 H. A. FLEISHER & CO., 105

Successors to Bamberger Brothers,

DEALERS IN

HOSIERY AND STAPLE TRIMMINGS,

GLOVES, EMBROIDERIES,

LADIES', GENTS', AND CHILDREN'S UNDERSHIRTS, ETC.,

NO. 105 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,

THREE DOORS ABOVE ARCH, [5 15wfm2tt

105 PHILADELPHIA. 105

F. HOFFMANN, JR.,

NO. 825 ARCH STREET,

FURNISHING GOODS,

(Late G. A. Hoffman, formerly W. W. Knight,)

FINE SHIRTS AND WRAPPERS.

HOSIERY AND GLOVES

SILK, LAMBS' WOOL AND MERINO

3 8 fmwsm UNDERCLOTHING.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

No. 814 CHESNUT STREET,

FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"

8 27 trp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

1 11 WINCHESTER & CO.,
No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

A. & H. LEJAMBRE,

Late No. 1012 Chesnut street, have removed their FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY WAREROOMS To No. 1103 CHESNUT STREET, UP STAIRS. 4 20 3m

WANTS.

WANTED, FIVE HUNDRED RECRUITS for the U. S. Marine Corps. Recruits must be able-bodied, young, unmarried men. They will be employed in the Government Navy-yards and in Ships of War on foreign stations. For further information apply to

JAMES LEWIS,
4 19 fmw tf Captain and Recruiting Officer, No. 311 S. FRONT Street.

A. S. ROBINSON

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,

Is in receipt to-day of an invoice of

FINE CHROMOS, ENGRAVINGS,

ETC. ETC.,

Which are now open for examination.

"Peace and War," by G. Doree." "Last Rose of Summer." "Cromwell and Family." "Romeo and Juliet." "Star of Bethlehem," are well worthy the attention of the admirers of art. 1s§

LECTURES.—A NEW COURSE OF LECtures is being delivered at the NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, embracing the subjects:—"How to Live and what to Live for.—Youth, Maturity, and Old Age.—Manhood generally Reviewed.—The Causes of Indigestion, Flatulence, and Nervous Diseases accounted for.—Marriage philosophically considered," etc.

Pocket volumes containing these lectures will be forwarded to parties, unable to attend, on receipt of four stamps, by addressing "SECRETARY, New YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY AND SCIENCE, No. 618 BROADWAY, NEW YORK." 3 23mw 3m*

T. A. ZIMMERMAN'S

HOTEL AND RESTAURANT,

(LATE P. LAKENEYER'S),

S. W. COR. CARTER AND EXCHANGE STS.

PHILADELPHIA. 3 24 1m

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

THE NEW JEWISH HOSPITAL.—The new Jewish Hospital, at Westminster avenue and Haverford road, Twenty-fourth Ward, was dedicated yesterday afternoon. The exercises on the occasion were conducted upon the lawn by the side of the Hospital building, and consisted of a prayer by Rev. Dr. A. S Bettleheim, Hebrew melody by Rev. I. Frankel, and addresses by Alfred T. Jones, President of the Jewish Hospital Association, Rev. I. Leeser, Rev. Dr. S. Hirsh, and Rev. Dr. M. Jastrow. The Jewish Hospital Association was organized in February, 1865. The Association is supported entirely by private subscriptions. The property belonging to it is pleasantly situated, and comprises an old family mansion, two and-a-half stories in height, and three-and a-half acres of ground, with lawns, woodland, etc. The house has been altered for hospital purposes, and has now accommodations for fifty patients. The Hospital was opened in August, 1866, and patients whose ages range from six to eighty years have already been received. Connected with the Hospital is a home for the aged and infirm of the Hebrew denomination alone. It now has six inmates. The purchase of the property and the alterations were made at a cost of $20,000.

The officers of the Association are—Alfred T. Jones, President; Abram S. Wolf, Vice-President; S. Weil, Treasurer; Mayer Lutzberger, Secretary; H. J. Hunt, Corresponding Secretary; and Isaac Leeser, Joseph Einstein, Samuel Hecht, Simon Ezekiel, M. Thalheimer, Judah Levy, William B. Hackenburg, T. Alexander, Judah Isaacs, M. D., B. H. Feustman, Louis Hano and S. Goldsmith, Managers.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.—There was a perfect jam at the Academy last evening, it being the occasion of the forty-third anniversary of the American Sunday School Union. Long before the hour at which the exercises were to commence, it was found necessary to close the doors, and as many were turned away as had secured admittance.

The delegates to the State Sabbath School Convention attended in a body, and were assigned seats in the parquet. The stage was occupied by the officers of the Association and about one thousand children, who took part in the proceedings.

Ex-Governor Pollock presided, and at 8 o'clock called the vast audience to order, and made a few remarks appropriate to the occasion. The children then sang:—

On, we are volunteers in the Army of the Lord.

A portion of Scripture was read by Rev. Theophilus Stork, after which Rev. Richard Newton addressed the Throne of Grace.

The exercises were further continued by remarks from Revs. J. Spencer Kennard, John E. Cookman, and A. A. Willitts, between which there was singing by the children.

The evening's exercises were fraught with great interest, especially to the children who attended.

DEPRECIATING GOLD COIN.—Yesterday, a man who gave the name of John Carroll was arrested in the second story of a building in Exchange place, on the charge of what is commonly called "sweating gold"—depreciating it in value by means of acid.

Charles W. Wood testified that he was accompanied by two gentlemen to the place of defendant, and, after effecting an entrance, they asked what his business was, and he replied that he was a jeweller. He was then asked for the gold dollars he had bought in the morning, and after some hesitation he produced them. They were in acid, and were taken possession of by Mr. Wood. There were also some gold coins of a larger denomination. They were all taken to the Marshal's office, and handed over to the custody of that officer. Upon the person of the prisoner several bills of purchase of gold were found. It was proved that he had made some sales of gold coin which had been found to be much depreciated in value. He was held in $2500 bail for trial. We learn that Carroll has been doing quite a large business, and that several brokers on Third street are losers by the purchase of sweated coin. It was through Mr. D'Invilliers that the officer was put upon his track.

A FURTHER AND FINAL HEARING.—Yesterday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, was fixed for the hearing in the case of George Mounijoy, who was arrested on the charge of conniving at the execution of a false and fraudulent bond, required by law for the purpose of withdrawing distilled spirits from a bonded warehouse. At the hour named, the parties being present, the counsel for defendant said that he preferred to waive a further hearing, and was ready to enter bail in a reasonable amount to answer any charge that might be preferred. After a consultation between Assistant District Attorney Valentine and Commissioner Aubrey H. Smith, Esq., the bail was fixed at $25,000. William L. Elkinton and George W. Middleton became sureties in that amount.

A COMMENDABLE ACTION.—Philadelphia, May 20, 1867.—We, the undersigned, wholesale carpet dealers, do hereby agree to close our respective places of business at 5 o'clock P. M., and on Saturdays at 3 o'clock, commencing on the first day of June prox., and ending on the thirty-first day of August, 1867.

McCallums, Crease & Sloan, Atwood, Brady & Co., A. H. Franciscus & Co., George W. Hill, Horace H. Soule, Wolfe & Co.

A NEW MILITARY ORGANIZATION.—Last evening a meeting of citizens favorable to forming a Zouave regiment was held at the Hall of the Empire Hook and Ladder Company, Colonel Baxter occupied the chair. Mr. Warthman was chosen Secretary. It was stated that it was probable that the regiment would be formed and equipped, and would make a visit to Gettysburg on the 4th of July next.

DEAF MUTES.—Rev. Mr. Gallaudet, who has so long labored in the instruction of the deaf and dumb, addressed a large assemblage last evening at St. Luke's Church, in behalf of the institution in this city for the maintenance of those deprived of speech and hearing. Those of our citizens who would worthily give alms may safely make this noble institution the almoners of their bounty.

CAMDEN AFFAIRS.

ANOTHER DRUNKEN FIGHT.—Almost every day the peace of Camden is disturbed by the lovers of Jersey lightning. They imbibe rather too freely, and as it is a well-known fact that the aforesaid lightning will set a man raving, we do not wonder that so many of the imbibers desire to show their pugilistic proclivities. Yesterday afternoon two young men, named respectively Solon R. Hankinson and William Bassett, attacked an old man named John Walters, at Fifth and Plum streets. Bassett hit him behind the ear, and the other on the top of the head with a loaded cane. They were arrested by Officers Ayers and Owen, and Mayor Cox fined and bound them over to answer at Court.

CAMDEN COURTS—OYER AND TERMINER.—The following cases have been tried this week:—

State vs. Jacob Short and John Williams. Breaking and entering. Verdict guilty.

State vs. Benjamin Hoff. Petit larceny. Verdict guilty.

State vs. George Wood and Peter Costello. Grand larceny.

LARCENY OF WASH-CLOTHES.—John Briscoe was arrested yesterday by Officer Campbell, charged with purloining several articles of clothing that were hanging on a line in a yard in the South Ward. The goods were torn up and sold for old rags, the amount realized for the lot being five cents.

REPUBLICAN MEETING.—A meeting of Republicans, in favor of Manhood Suffrage, will be held in the Union League Hall, Fourth and Federal, to-morrow at 3 P. M., for the purpose of electing delegates to the Convention to be held in Trenton on the 4th of June.

—A London paper of the 11th inst. complains of the exceptionally warm weather, and says that the theatres and concert rooms were unbearable.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—The German Opera Troupe have been favored with very large audiences every evening this week, notwithstanding the warmth of the weather. Meyerbeer's *Les Huguenots* was performed last night in excellent style. Frederici, Rotter, Hermanns, Himmer, Formes, and others of the favorites acted and sang unusually well, for which they were generously applauded.

To-night Beethoven's sweet and delightful opera of *Fidelio* will be presented, with a cast embracing Mesdames Rotter and Johannsen, Herren Weinlich, Habelman, Formes, Steinecke, and Bernard.

To-morrow evening *Masaniello* will be presented, for the first time in this city.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—*The Sea of Ice* proves a very attractive play at this establishment. Miss Susan Denin, as "Ogarita," looks pretty, and acts with much force and grace. *The Sea of Ice* will be presented again this evening. Every one should see it.

On next Monday night Mr. Joseph Jefferson as "Rip Van Winkle."

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Mrs. Emma Waller presents this evening her fine assumption of "Lady Macbeth." She will be supported by Messrs. Waller, Mordaunt, Griffith, Craig, Hemple, Mrs. Thayer, and others.

To-morrow night *Othello* will be played, with Mrs. Waller as "Iago."

Next Monday Mr. G. L. Fox will produce his new pantomime, called *Little Boy Blue—Hush-a-bye Baby—Polly and Her Pitcher.*

AT THE AMERICAN THEATRE, the great "Demon Dance" remains a standard attraction. The house is crowded every night.

THE LUBIN BROTHERS.—The Lubin Brothers still remain at the Assembly Buildings, and are performing to excellent audiences. Their feats are of the most surprising and pleasing character. As conjurors and illusionists they are unexcelled, and everybody should see them. The Anthropologosi and Lubin Lilliputian Family are alone worth the price of admission A matinee performance will be given this afternoon.

HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST.—Hartz, the Illusionist, is doing splendidly at Concert Hall. In addition to his other feats he introduces this week the celebrated Basket trick. The human head floating in the air, and the instantaneous growth of flowers are also performed every night. Hartz performs every night this week and three nights next week.

BENEFIT OF MR. HOOD.—On Monday next Mr. George Hood, the Business Manager of the Academy of Music, will have a benefit. The Richings Opera Troupe will appear in the opera of *Fra Diavolo*, with a fine cast, including the popular tenor, Habelman.

CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S FAMILY RESORT, having been closed in consequence of the death of Mr. Carncross' father, will be re-opened this evening, and a very attractive entertainment will be presented.

THE PEABODY PORTRAIT OF THE QUEEN is still on exhibition at Earles' Galleries.

THE ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS closes next Saturday night, at 10 o'clock, for the season.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	4:34	MOON RISES	2:01
SUN SETS	7:22	HIGH WATER	9:48

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

GEO. MORRISON COATES, J. PRICE WETHERILL, JAMES DOUGHERTY, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Etna	Liverpool	New York	May 11
Bellona	London	New York	May 11
Aleppo	Liverpool	New York	May 14
Hermann	Southampton	New York	May 15
Virginia	Liverpool	New York	May 15
Arago	Havre	New York	May 15
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	May 16
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New York	May 18
Scotia	Liverpool	New York	May 18
Baltic	Bremen	New York	May 18
Borussia	Hamburg	New York	May 18
Hecla	Liverpool	New York	May 21
Deutschland	Southampton	New York	May 21
Col London	Liverpool	New York	May 22
Helvetia	Liverpool	New York	May 22
N. American	Liverpool	Quebec	May 23
Minnesota	Liverpool	New York	May 24
St. Laurent	Havre	New York	May 24
Cuba	Liverpool	Boston	May 25
Alemannia	Southampton	New York	May 25

FOR EUROPE.

Java	New York	Liverpool	May 29
Etna	New York	Liverpool	May 29
Hansa	New York	Bremen	May 30
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	June 1
Pennsylvania	New York	Liverpool	June 1
Europa	New York	Havre	June 1
Manhattan	New York	Liverpool	June 1
Acadia	New York	Glasgow	June 1
Germania	New York	Hamburg	June 1
Atlantic	New York	Bremen	June 1
Asia	Boston	Liverpool	June 5
Hermann	New York	Bremen	June 6
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	June 8
Hibernia	New York	Glasgow	June 8
Arago	New York	Havre	June 8
Lafayette	New York	Havre	June 8
Virginia	New York	Liverpool	June 8
Bellona	New York	London	June 8

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Moro Castle	New York	Havana	May 30
Wyoming	Philada.	Savannah	June 1
J. W. Everman	Philada.	Charleston	June 1
H. Hudson	Philada.	Havana	June 1
Star of the Union	Philada.	New Orleans	June 1
Pioneer	Philada.	Wilmington	June 1
Ocean Queen	New York	Aspinwall	June 1
Gen. Grant	New York	New Orleans	June 1
Eagle	New York	Havana	June 6
Santiago de Cuba	New York	Greytown	June 10
H. Chauncey	New York	Aspinwall	June 11

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Schr Mill Creek, Smith, Saco, Preston Coal Co.
Schr F. Edwards, Bolce, Salem, New York and Schuylkill Coal Co.
Schr Mail, Merrill, Gardiner, do.
Schr S. J. Vaughan, Vaughan, Weymouth, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr T. Sinnickson, Dickerson, Quincy Point, do.
Schr Restless, Baxter, Boston, Van Dusen, Lochman & Co.
Schr F. Nickerson, Kelly, Boston, do.
Schr L. D. Small, Tice, Dauversport, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr Reading RR. No. 50, Corson, Norwich, do.
Schr Lady Emma, Snedecor, Georgetown, Huntzinger & Co.
Schr J. C. Runyon, Mathis, Providence, Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co.
Schr J. N. Baker, Adams, Salem, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
Schr Night, Rommell, Gardiner, J. C. Scott & Sons.
Schr I. L. Howard, McDuffie, Portland, E. V. Glover.
Schr Buckeye, Starr, Norfolk, Tyler & Co.
Schr Rose, Williams, Millville, Captain.
Schr S. Hotchkiss, Rackett, Providence, Captain.
Str F. Franklin, Pierson, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Str E. C. Biddle, McCue, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Clyde, Duncan, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, 65 hours from Savannah, with cotton, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Passengers—Mrs. Lewis Lippman, nurse, and infant, Mrs. Conway and child, Mrs. Fulton and child, Mrs. Col. Sibley, Mrs. C. V. Barker Master Sibley, Mrs. Estlen, Mrs. Wilson, J. M. Wray, G. W. Kelly, Thomas McDonald, Patrick Lynch, and two on deck.

Off New Castle saw brig J. Cofell, from Turks Island, coming up.

Schr Minerva, Jefferson, from Seaconnet, with fish to captain.

Schr Star, Calhoun, 3 days from Concord, with lumber and railroad ties to Moore & Wheatley.

Schr Mill Creek, Smith, from Bangor.

Schr S. J. Vaughan, Vaughan, from Weymouth.

Schr Rose, Williams, from Millville.

Schr J. W. Rumsey, Cranmer, from Charleston.

Schr F. Edwards, Bolce, from Salem.

Schr J. C. Runyon, Mathis, from Providence.

Schr J. N. Baker, Adams, from Boston.

Schr L. D. Small, Tice, from Danversport.

Steamer G. H. Stout, Ford, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Hudson, Carr, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Jane J. Southard, Bishop, hence, at Antwerp 12th inst.

Ship Tonawanda, Julius, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 17th inst.

Ship Kate Davenport, Otis, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 15th inst.

Barque Annie, Hoepner, from London for Philadelphia, sailed from Deal 17th inst.

Brig Brilliant, Morrill, hence, at Helvoet 13th inst.

Brig B. Smith, Godfrey, hence, at Barcelona 12th instant.

Brig Fannie, Hopkins, hence, at Newport 27th inst.

Brig A. H. Curtis, Merryman, for Philadelphia, sailed from Cienfuegos 15th inst.

Schr Dauntless, Coombs, hence, at Savannah 24th instant.

Schr F. Herbert, Crowell, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 27th inst.

Schr John Compton, Childs, hence, at Dighton 26th instant.

Schr Glenwood, Mills, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 27th inst.

Schr A. E. Cranmer, Cranmer, hence, at Boston 27th instant.

Schr Northern Light, Ireland, hence, at Newport 28th inst.

Schr L. Beard, Perry, from Boston for Philadelphia, at Hyannis 24th inst.

Schr L. B. Wing, Endicott, hence, at Fall River 27th instant.

Schr J. P. Kittland, Nickerson, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 27th inst.

Schrs T. Potter, Handy, from New Bedford; Rescue, Kelly, from Portland; and J. Maxfield, May, from Fall River, all for Philadelphia, at Newport 26th inst.

Schrs E. H. Naylor, Somers, and A. Hugel, Bowman, hence, at Newburyport 26th inst.

Schr Ethan Allen, Blake, hence, at Portland 26th instant.

Schr Alexandria, hence, at Norwich 25th inst.

Schr Charles S. Carstairs, Adams, hence, at Boston 27th inst.

Schr Kedron, Brown, for Philadelphia or Bangor, sailed from Pawtucket 25th inst.

Schr Beulah E. Sharp, Chase, hence, at Stonington 25th inst.

Schr W. B. Jenkins, Seaman, hence, at New Bedford 25th inst.

Schrs H. Simmons, Godfrey; J. B. Henry, Walker; and M. D. Cranmer, Cranmer, hence, at Salem 25th instant.

Schr Ellen M. Duffield, Bayner, hence, at Pawtucket 25th inst.

Schrs Jas. Allderdice, Jackaway, and W. F. Phelps, Cranmer, hence, at Salem 25th inst.

Schrs G. Fales, Nickerson, and Sophia Ann, Smith, hence, at Providence 25th inst.

Schrs L. Raymond, Lord; M. Kinzie, Parsons; S. J. Fort, Fort; E. English, Sipple, E. Doron, Jarvis; M. A. Tyler, Tyler; Nightingale, Beebe; and M. V. Cook, Falkenburg, hence, at Providence 26th inst.

Schr C. E. Elmer, hence for Boston, run upon Hedge Fence, Vineyard Sound, Sunday morning, but came off in the afternoon without assistance, and proceeded.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Notice is hereby given that the red light marking the anchorage ground to the westward of Dungeness is now shown from a window below the lantern.

Mariners will therefore observe that the red light is separate and distinct from the electric light, which will show white in that direction as formerly.

The red light marking the anchorage ground to the eastward remains the same as before.

By order. P. H BERTHON, Secretary.
Trinity House, London, May 23, 1867.

From and after the 1st day of August, 1867, the existing Flash light on Gannet Rock, in Bay of Fundy, will be replaced by one of the fourth order Hotophotal system. The character of the new light will be, during each minute, three white lights, 5 seconds; eclipse, 5½ seconds; flash, 4½ seconds; eclipse, 5½ seconds—60 seconds.

In consequence of the arrangements to be made for substituting the new apparatus for the old one, and necessary to the lighthouse, the present light will cease to be shown from the night of Tuesday, the 9th day of July, 1867, until the night of Thursday, the 1st day of August, 1867, being the time fixed for putting the new light in operation.

St. John, N. B., May 18, 1867.

SHIPPING.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

TONAWANDA, 850 tons, Captain Wm. Jennings.
WYOMING, 850 tons, Captain Jacob Teal.

The steamship WYOMING will leave or the above port on Saturday, June 1, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Arch street wharf.

Through passage tickets sold and freight taken for all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.
Agents at Savannah, Hunter & Gammell. [4 1]

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE, FOR NEW ORLEANS, LA., VIA HAVANA.

STAR OF THE UNION, 1202 tons, Capt. T. N. Cooksey
JUNIATA 1215 tons, Captain P. L. Hoxie,

Will leave this port every two weeks alternately, touching at Havana for passengers going and returning.

The STAR OF THE UNION will leave for New Orleans, Saturday June 1, at 8 o'clock A. M., from the second wharf below Spruce street.

The JUNIATA will leave New Orleans for this port June 1.

Through bills of lading signed for freight to Mobile Galveston, Natchez, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashville Cairo, St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
No. 314 S. Delaware avenue,
Agents at New Orleans, Creevy, Nickerson & Co. 4 1]

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE FOR HAVRE, S. C.

The steamship PIONEER, 812 tons, Captain J. Bennett, will leave for the above port on Saturday, June 1, at 8 o'clock A. M., from the first wharf below Pine street.

Bills of lading signed at through and reduced rates to all principal points in North Carolina.

Agents at Wilmington, Worth & Daniel.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
No. 314 S. Delaware avenue. 4 1]

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.—DAILY LINE FOR BALTIMORE, via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

Philadelphia and Baltimore Union Steamboat Company, daily at 2 o'clock P. M.

The Steamers of this line are now plying regularly between this port and Baltimore, leaving the second wharf below Arch street daily at 2 o'clock P. M. (Sundays excepted).

Carrying all description of Freight as low as any other line.

Freight handled with great care, delivered promptly, and forwarded to all points beyond the terminus free of commission.

Particular attention paid to the transportation of all description of Merchandise, Horses, Carriages, etc. etc.

For further information, apply to
JOHN D. RUOFF, Agent,
No. 18 N. DELAWARE Avenue. 5 16]

HAVANA STEAMERS.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE, CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

The Steamships
HENDRICK HUDSON.....CAPTAIN HOWES
STARS AND STRIPES.....CAPTAIN HOLMES

These Steamers will leave this port for Havana every other Saturday at 8 A. M.

The Steamship HENDRICK HUDSON (Howes, Master) will sail for Havana on SATURDAY MORNING, June 1, at 8 o'clock.

Passage to Havana, $50 currency.
No freight received after Thursday.
For Freight or Passage apply to
THOMAS WATTSON & SONS,
5 18 No. 140 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.—CALLING at Queenstown.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $200 GOLD.

CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Saturday, June 1
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, June 8
EDINBURGH.....Wednesday, June 12
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, June 15
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....Wednesday, June 19

And each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday,
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.

First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$30
To London	115	To London	35
To Paris	125	To Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday Steamers:—First Cabin, $110; Steerage, $30. Payable in U. S. Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool to Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
8 7] or No. 411 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.

For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTTS, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 35 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY,
11 Or to THOS. R. SEARLE, No. 217 WALNUT St.

FOR NEW YORK.—SWIFTSURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 6 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1] No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on reasonable terms.

JOHN R. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1] DELAWARE Avenue, above Laurel street.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING,

OF ALL KINDS,

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DESPATCH, BY

JONES & THACHER, 510 MINOR STREET.

5 20 1m

GROCERIES, ETC.

TO FAMILIES RESIDING IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS.

We are prepared, as heretofore, to supply Families at their Country Residences with every description of

FINE GROCERIES, TEAS, ETC. ETC.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
11 7trp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

GARFIELD'S

SUPERIOR CIDER VINEGAR

Warranted free from all POISONOUS ACIDS.
For sale by all Grocers, and by the Sole Agents,

PAUL & FERGUSON,
4 19 3m8 NO. 18 NORTH WATER ST.

SPANISH OLIVES.

THREE HUNDRED GALLONS OF

Fine Spanish Olives,

For sale by the gallon, much below the cost o mportation, by

JAMES R. WEBB
8 14] Corner WALNUT and EIGHTH Sts.

RAILROAD LINES.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD, VIA MEDIA.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

On and after SATURDAY, June 1, 1867, Trains will leave Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, as follows:—

WEST CHESTER TRAINS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester, from Depot Thirty first and Market streets, at 7:15 A. M., 11 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:50 P. M., 6:25, and 10:30 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street, at 6:15 A. M., 7:15 A. M., 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 1:35 P. M., 4:50 and 6:50 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 7:30 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only.

Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going east, will take trains leaving West Chester at 7:15 A. M., and going west will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4:50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 8:00 A. M. and 2 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 7:45 A. M. and 5 P. M.

City Passenger cars, on Market street, will connect with all Sunday trains, both ways, as usual, leaving Eleventh and Market streets half an hour before the train leaves Depot, and will leave Depot on arrival of each train, to carry passengers into the city.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7:15 A. M. and 4:50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 7:20 A. M. and 4:50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with trains on P. and B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only, as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars unless a special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—Summer Arrangements. On and after SATURDAY, June 1, 1867, Trains will leave Philadelphia, from the Depot of the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad, corner of THIRTY-FIRST and CHESTNUT Streets (West Philadelphia), at 7:15 A. M. and 4:50 P. M.

Leave Rising Sun at 5:15 and Oxford at 6:06 A. M., and leave Oxford at 3:25 P. M.

A Market Train, with Passenger Car attached, will run on Tuesdays and Fridays, leaving the Rising Sun at 11:35 A. M., Oxford at 12:00 M., and Kennett at 1:00 P. M., connecting at West Chester Junction with a Train for Philadelphia. On Wednesdays and Saturdays trains leave Philadelphia at 2:30 P. M., run log through to Oxford.

The Train leaving Philadelphia at 7:15 A. M. connects at Oxford with a daily line of Stages for Peach Bottom, in Lancaster county. Returning, leaves Peach Bottom to connect at Oxford with the Afternoon Train for Philadelphia.

The Train leaving Philadelphia at 4:50 P. M. runs to Rising Sun, Md.

Passengers allowed to take wearing apparel only, as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract be made for the same.

5 11] HENRY WOOD, General Supt.

FOR NEW YORK.—CAMDEN AND AMBOY and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines, from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places, from WALNUT Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz:—

At 5 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accom	PARK	
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Express	8:00	
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City, Express	2:00	
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Express	3:00	
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accom'n	12:00	

At 8 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Evansville, Pemberton, Birmingham, and Vincentown, and at 6 P. M. for Mount Holly only.

At 5 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.

At 10 A. M. and 11:30 P. M. for Hightstown.

At 5, 8, 9, 10 A. M. and 11:30 P. M. for Fish House, Palmyra, Riverton, Progress, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, etc. The 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton.

The 1 P. M. Market line will leave from foot of Market street, upper ferry.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT

Will leave as follows:—

At 11 A. M., 4:30, 6:45 P. M. and 12 Midnight, via Kensington and Jersey City Express Lines. Fare, $3:00. The 6:45 P. M. line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

At 7:30 and 11 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5, 6:45 P. M., and 12 Midnight, for Bristol, Trenton, etc., and at 10:15 A. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4:30, 5, and 12 P. M. for Schenck's.

At 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 5, and 12 P. M. for Eddington.

At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, 6, and 12 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

At 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, 6, 8, and 12 P. M. for Wissinoming.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

For the Delaware River Valley, Northern Pennsylvania, and New York State, and the Great Lakes, daily, Sundays excepted, from Kensington Depot as follows:—

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, etc. etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.

The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. or Lambertville and intermediate Stations. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

April 1, 1867.

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the Stations on the CAMDEN and AMBOY and connecting Railroads, INCREASED DESPATCH.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 1 o'clock P. M. daily (Sundays excepted).

Freight must be delivered before 4½ o'clock, to be forwarded the same day.

Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon, and 4 and 6 P. M.

Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Belvidere, Delaware and Flemington, the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 1 P. M.

The Belvidere and Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo, and other points in Western New York.

The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must, in every instance, be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given.

N. B.—Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of live stock. Drovers are invited to try the route. When stock is furnished in quantities of five carloads or more, it will be delivered at thereof Fortieth street, near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No. 1, North River, as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment. For terms, or other information apply to WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,
1 19] No. 226 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philada.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROADS.—From Ferry foot of VINE Street, Philadelphia.

6 P. M.—Freight for New York, and points North or East.

11 A. M.—Way freight.

Goods delivered at Company's Depot, No. 320 N. WHARVES, Philadelphia, by 5 P. M., will be forwarded by this line, and arrive in New York at 6 o'clock next morning.

Freight received at Pier No. 32 North River, N. Y., by 4:30 P. M., will be ready for delivery in Philadelphia early the following morning.

FARE TO NEW YORK, TWO DOLLARS.

Ticket Office, Vine Street Ferry.

For further information apply to Company's Agents: R. H. CHIPMAN, Freight Office and Depot, No. 320 N. WHARVES, Philadelphia.

J. R. BURT, Pier No. 32 North River, foot of DUANE Street, New York.

Or at General Freight and Passenger Office, Philadelphia, No. 411 CHESNUT Street.

WILLIAM M. CLAYTON,
Superintendent, Red Bank, N. J.
S. G. HASTY,
General Freight Agent, Red Bank, N. J.
T. BRENT SWEARINGEN,
General Agent, Philadelphia.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE QUEEN.

THE EXQUISITE MINIATURE PORTRAIT OF QUEEN VICTORIA,

Presented to GEORGE PEABODY, Esq., by Her Majesty, accompanied by an Autograph Letter,

NOW ON EXHIBITION FOR A LIMITED PERIOD ONLY, AT

EARLES' GALLERIES

AND LOOKING GLASS WAREROOMS,

NO. 816 CHESNUT STREET.

Admission.....TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

NO SEASON TICKETS.

Hours of Exhibition, 9 to 5.
Proceeds to be devoted to charity. 5 24 6t

GETTYSBURG ASYLUM FOR INVALID SOLDIERS.

Incorporated by Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, March 6, 1867.

The Board of Supervisors, appointed by the above Corporation to carry out the objects of the Act of Incorporation, respectfully announce to the public that the Legislature of Pennsylvania has authorized the raising of funds for the erection, establishment, and maintenance of an Asylum for Invalid Soldiers of the late war, to be built on the battle-field of Gettysburg and as an inducement to patriotic citizens to contribute to this benevolent object, have empowered the Corporation to distribute amongst the subscribers such articles of value and interest from association with the late war, or any moneys, effects, property, or estate real or personal, whatever, in this State or elsewhere, at such time or upon such terms, and in such way and manner whatsoever, as to them shall seem fit, any laws of this Commonwealth to the contrary notwithstanding.

The site for the institution (thirty acres) has already been purchased, and it is hoped that the good work may commence before midsummer.

Subscriptions will be received at the office of the Association, No. 1126 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

For each subscription of five dollars a certificate will be issued, which will entitle the holder to such article of value as may be awarded to its number.

The first distribution

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered

WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1867.

Secretary McCulloch on the Financial Prospects.

Mr. McCulloch some weeks since wrote a letter to the citizens of Boston, which has just been made public, and which will go far towards removing any doubt or misgiving which may have been occasioned by the falling off of the sinking fund, as shown by the last monthly statement. It will be remembered that the appearance of the debt on the 18th of May was much less encouraging than on the 1st of April; and the New York *Tribune* and other organs of immediate contraction were not slow to put down the deficiency to the score of the failure of the Government to adopt their peculiar ideas. Mr. McCulloch anticipated such a result, and in his letter dated April 30th says:—

"You must not expect, however, that our monthly statements for the rest of the present and the early part of the next fiscal year will be as satisfactory as they have been for many months past. The donations or bounties to soldiers, preparations for a threatening Indian war, even if the war itself should be avoided, and very liberal appropriations of a miscellaneous character, will cause unusually heavy drafts to be made upon the treasury; while, on the other hand, the general failure of the wheat crop and the partial failure of the corn crop last year, slow progress in the restoration of the Southern States to their proper relations with the Federal Government, the dullness of trade throughout the country—partly the result of a decrease of production, and partly of the natural reaction which always follows periods of excitement and speculation—together with reduced taxes, will very considerably affect our revenues. This combination of adverse circumstances may retard a return to specie payments, and with large issues of bonds to be made to the Pacific Railroad and its branches or divisions, will prevent for a brief season a reduction of the public debt, and may even render a temporary increase of it unavoidable; but it will not weaken my faith in our ability to move on again in the right direction at an early day."

Such being the anticipation of the Minister of Finance, there is surely no good cause for alarm when the decrease does actually occur. It is the simple fulfilment of what is a common law of trade, and is one of those unavoidable fluctuations to which national as well as individual credit is always liable.

The failure of the Secretary for the past few months to contract the $4,000,000 of currency per month which was authorized by Congress, has occasioned no surprise, but is the ground for sincere gratification. In his letter the causes which induced him to make the delay are fully stated, and are so forcible and cogent that we copy them in full. After stating that he has not altered his views as regards the desirability of specie payments, he says that, for the following reasons, he has suspended contraction:—

"First. The views of a majority of the members of Congress, as indicated by a number of votes last winter, were adverse to contraction, and I have not felt at liberty to place myself in practical opposition to the law-making branch of the Government, without whose support I must be powerless.

"Second. There have existed for some months past anxious forbodings of financial troubles, and while they continued I have been apprehensive that a contraction of the currency, the object and effect of it being misunderstood or misinterpreted, might produce a panic in the commercial cities, which, extending over the country and beyond the speculative interests, would injuriously affect legitimate business and the revenue dependent upon it.

"Third. Large amounts of interest-bearing notes are to be paid or converted with the present and next fiscal year, to which it seemed prudent for me first to direct my attention, leaving the question of a curtailment of the circulating notes to be determined from month to month, by the condition of the country and of the Treasury.

"Fourth. Anticipating that the failure of the crops and the other circumstances alluded to would seriously affect business, I have considered it important that the public mind should not be diverted, by the criticisms and complains of those who are opposed to contraction, from the real causes of trouble."

The course of the Secretary is eminently wise, and displays far more financial ability than his previous acts had led us to give him credit for. The views taken by Mr. McCulloch are never roseate. Yet his picture of the future prospect of the finances is so encouraging that we might imagine that Mr. McCulloch was as much of an optimist as Mr. Seward. The true need, and the remedy for the threatened evils, are well given:—

"What the country needs, in order that specie payments may be resumed and maintained, and real prosperity secured, is an increase of industry and a restoration of our former habits of economy. As a people, among ourselves, we must earn more and spend less. In our trade with foreign nations we must sell more or buy less. Any different prescription for existing financial evils is, in my judgment, quackery. * * * *

"The causes which are now operating against us are exceptional and temporary. The prospect of a good crop of winter wheat was never better. More spring wheat has been sowed and more corn has or will be planted this season than ever before. The people are beginning to comaprehend again this important truth, which seems to have been disregarded for some years past, that prosperity is the result of labor, that industry and economy are indispensable to national as well as to individual wealth. I shall be grievously disappointed if another year does not witness a large increase of industry, of enterprise, and of revenue, decided progress towards a resumption of specie payments, and a steady reduction of the public debt."

This letter is well timed, and cannot fail to inspire popular confidence. It is judicious in its tone, and will prepare the country for a falling off in the decrease of the debt, which will probably be evidenced by the June statements. It is a word spoken in season, and is calculated to reassure the doubting.

Foolish as Well as False.

The New York *World*, in an article on the Mobile riot, perpetrates the following:—

"Another important fact. It is stated on good authority that this Kelley told a Northern gentleman, who called on him previous to the meeting, that he expected a riot, and had sent telegrams to his family and friends at the North to fix the responsibility where it belonged, in case he should fall. As no one has yet been found who indulged in any such anticipation warrantable that Judge Kelley had a hand in instigating the riot? Of course, we make no such charge, but here is the fact, and others can draw their own conclusions."

When a journal of the *World's* pretensions deliberately sets about dealing in falsehood, it should take *some* pains that its lies are not utterly absurd on their face. The idea that Kelley desired a riot—a thing of all others that he was interested to avoid—that he "instigated" it, and contemplating the probability of losing his life in it, telegraphed to his family and friends "to fix the responsibility where it belonged, in case he should fall," is too absurd to satisfy even Copperhead credulity.

The fact is that the Democrats are chagrined at the success which has attended the stumping tours of both Wilson and Kelley. They had charged these gentlemen with going South to stir up ill-feeling between the races, and would have welcomed a riot in every city. On the contrary, it was for the interest of both Kelley and Wilson, and of the cause they represented, that no popular disturbance should attend their visit to the South. Their mission was one of harmony and goodwill, and would be best promoted by order and quiet. Fortunately, they have been eminently successful. Outside of Mobile, the Democrats have not been able to create any disturbance, and what they did there has reacted on their own heads. The *World* will hardly better its case any by cooking up statements as foolish as they are false.

The Latest from the Hon. Thaddeus Stevens.

There is a story told of a countryman who was noted for his profanity on the slightest occasion. The least interference with his design was the signal for an outburst of blasphemy. One day he was driving a cart filled with apples, when suddenly the tail-board came off, and all the load was spilled on the ground. Without an oath the owner went to work and picked them all up, and replaced them in his cart. "How is this?" said a bystander; "how comes it that you don't swear?" "Why," said our friend, "there are no words in the English language to express my feeling." Such is the state of the Hon. Thaddeus Stevens. His soul has been consuming itself because of certain conservative measures prepared by Congress, and now when the leaders of the radical party are stumping the South, and deprecating confiscation, Mr. Stevens is reduced to the condition of the countryman, and is obliged to confess that there are no words in the language capable of expressing his rage. In his letter, made public this morning, he truly states that he cannot speak of the subject "without suffering himself to become excited." He then declares himself in favor of limited confiscation, in order that the farmers of "Bedford, Fulton, Franklin, Cumberland, and York" may be reimbursed for the loss inflicted by the Rebel invaders. If there is no better ground for confiscation than to repay the cowardly, semi-disloyal farmers of the counties named, who charged our soldiers for a cup of milk, and fled from or tampered with the Rebels, we do not favor confiscation. We have no sympathy to waste on such losers. The State has already reimbursed all the deserving, and many who were not deserving; so that if the Aiken and Hampton estates are not reduced for any other purpose, we think they might as well remain with their Rebel owners. It may be that confiscation will be necessary as a punishment for continued contumacy. It may be that it will be needed to yet further humble the spirits of the late Rebels. But it can never be that it will be enforced to repay the Pennsylvania farmers for losses suffered years ago, and already once paid by the State.

Mr. Stevens terms Judge Kelley and Senator Wilson "Republican meteors, always erratic in their course," and characterizes their Southern tour as "flitting through and exploding in Republican atmosphere;" and at last, after working himself up to a frenzy over "patiently listening to that putrid humanity we now see propagated," he closes his letter, "lest I shall commit the fault against which I have been warned." Some people, after reading the letter, would have innocently imagined that he had committed it already. The tone of the letter is not calculated to do good, and we cannot but regret its appearance. Mr. Stevens, a statesman of great force of character and undoubted patriotism, is possessed of too violent a temper to write when excited; and we hope that, in the future, he will adopt the countryman's excuse, and let the paucity of the English language explain his enforced silence.

The Oil Business.

"The Pennsylvania oil regions have lost fully one-third of their population, and the number is lessening every day."

—So says a floating news item; yet the production of oil was never greater than it is to-day. The speculative era in oil has passed, and the business is now upon as safe and as legitimate a foundation as the iron or coal interest. The exportation of oil from this port has steadily increased from 190,040 barrels in 1864 to 692,540 in 1866, the amount last year being double that of the year before. The use of oil is gradually extending all over the world, and is multiplying daily. The supply gives no indication of failing, new wells being obtained constantly, and the business has become one of our most extensive and profitable branches of industry.

Our New Territory.

Senator Sumner's exhaustive speech upon the Russian Possessions shows that country to be more valuable than it had generally been supposed to be. Extensive forests of pine, excellent fisheries, valuable furs, coal, iron, and the precious metals, are among its resources. The climate is much milder than in the same latitude on the eastern coast of either continent.

It seems that our Government had once before tried to purchase these possessions offering $5,000,000 therefor. The price to be paid now is $7,200,000, the extra two hundred thousand having been offered by Mr. Seward as an offset to the claims of all Russian companies or associations, so that we get everything clear of incumbrance.

Who Pays?—It is the fundamental postulate of our free-traders that the tax upon an article falls not upon the producer but upon the consumer. Yet these same writers never tire of denouncing the tax upon raw cotton, as though it fell upon the *planter*. If the consumer pays it the planter certainly does not. If the planter pays it, then why may not a portion, at least, of the tax upon *foreign* goods fall upon the producer and not upon the consumer?

The Boating Mania.

One of the Yale College boating clubs is said to be in the habit of rowing *fifteen* miles a day for practice, preparatory to a great boat race soon to come off between Yale and Harvard. One cannot but wonder when these young men find time for the Greek, Latin, mathematics, and other studies which are supposed to occupy the most of the time of college students. This boating business seems to be running to excess. To row well is undoubtedly a fine accomplishment, but it is hardly worth while to found colleges, or to use those already founded, in its special behalf.

The Order of the Cadets of Temperance.—The annual parade yesterday of the various sections of the Cadets of Temperance was witnessed by most of our citizens, and was the cause of much commendation. The constant growth of these societies, and their ever-increasing influence, give us good cause for hope for the temperance of the rising generation. The idea of organizing a system of associations by which the boys of our city could be gathered together in the common cause of total abstinence, is one worthy of universal support. By example each individual is aided in the keeping of his pledge, and the men who have devoted their time to the formation of these Sections are practical promoters of morality. The large size of some of the Sections was cause of surprise. For instance, the Kensington turned out nearly four hundred, and many of the others in the neighborhood of three hundred each. This proves that the system is widely extended, and deserves the earnest support of all who desire to aid the youth of our city in resisting the constant temptations to which they are subjected.

THE INDIAN TROUBLES.

FIVE THOUSAND INDIANS ON THE WAR PATH—FORTS BELKNAP AND ARBUCKLE THREATENED.

Fort Smith, Ark., via Little Rock, May 28.—The interpreter of the Camanches arrived here to-day, and reports five thousand Indians on the new war path, about two thousand going towards Fort Belknap, on the Santa Fe trail, and the rest threatening Fort Arbuckle.

FIGHTS WITH INDIANS NEAR FORT BRIDGER AND AT POLE CREEK STATION.

Laramie, C. T., May 27.—Lieutenant James N. Wheelan, of the 2d Cavalry, while on his way from Fort Caspar to this post, with ten men, was attacked yesterday, eight miles above Bridger's ferry, by forty Indians. Lieutenant Wheelan had two men killed, and lost six mules, one wagon, and part of the mail. He is expected here to-day.

The Indians also attacked Pole Creek station, forty miles west of Fort Sedgwick, last night, and killed two men, and run off all the stock excepting the mail teams.

FIGHTS WITH THE SAVAGES AT PINE BLUFF AND CHEYENNE PASS.

St. Louis, May 27.—A despatch from Omaha says that a fight occurred on the 18th inst., at Pine Bluff, between a party of men cutting railroad ties and the Indians, in which one of the former and six of the latter were killed.

Another fight occurred at Cheyenne Pass on the 20th inst., in which one white man was killed.

Grass along the northern route across the Plains is insufficient for pasture, and is six weeks later than usual.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[For additional Special Notices see the Second Page.]

REFRIGERATOR BAZAAR.—B. S. HARRIS & CO. have, in addition to a fine assortment of Refrigerators of best quality, three new patents, viz.:—Harris' Patent, Rees & Tevis' Patent, and Wright's Patent Ice-Water Refrigerator; all warranted to preserve meat, etc. etc., dry and sweet, and to be more economical in ice than any other Refrigerators.

B. S. HARRIS & CO.,
5 16 3m4p No. 149 North Ninth street, near Race.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO. Agents for the "Telegraph" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No 144 S. SIXTH Street second door above WALNUT.

Offices:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 4p

GRAND HORTICULTURAL
BAZAAR, DISPLAY and FAIR,
AT HORTICULTURAL HALL,
Broad Street, Next the Academy of Music,
FOR THE SALE OF USEFUL AND FANCY ARTICLES, FLOWERS, FRUIT, ETC.,
NOW OPEN.
Season Tickets, $1. Single Tickets, 50 cents.
Children's Tickets, 25 cents.

Members of the Horticultural Society will receive their tickets on application to the Secretary, at the Hall. 5 28 tf

THE FAIR AND SALE OF FANCY and Useful Articles has commenced at MESSIAH EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH, OXFORD Street, above Thirteenth. To be continued until Friday, May 31. 5 28 4t

PENNSYLVANIA HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The Members of the Society will meet at the Old Hall southwest corner of BROAD and WALNUT Streets, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 29, at 8 o'clock, to attend the opening ceremonies of the New Hall. 5 28 2t

A SPECIAL MEETING OF HOTEL and Restaurant Keepers of the EIGHTH WARD will be held at N. W. corner EIGHTH and LOCUST Streets, on THURSDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock. By order of the Committee. 5 28 2t4p

OF THE MULTITUDES WHOSE avocations restrict them to a sitting posture, more than two-thirds suffer from Constipation. Do they not know that an occasional resort to TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT would prevent all their misery? Its regulating properties are unparalleled. [5 29 tuths7tip
FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS IN MEDICINES.

WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE softens and smooths the skin; imparts beauty and brightness to the complexion. Is deliciously fragrant, TRANSPARENT, and superb as a Toilet Soap. Order of your druggist. 5 25 4ptf

SPECIAL NOTICE.
FRANK GRANELLO,
TAILOR,
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET,
(Formerly of No. 132 S. FOURTH Street),
HAS JUST OPENED WITH AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS
Made up to the order of all Gentlemen who are desirous of procuring a first-class fashionable garment. 6 wlm 6m

PARTIES WISHING TO PURCHASE will find it to their advantage to call and examine the
CELEBRATED SCHOMACKER PIANO,
at their warerooms,
No. 1123 CHESNUT STREET,
4 23 6p Philadelphia.

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUfacture recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear, beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
5 28 6t* UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO FORTES.
STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their newly invented "Upright" Pianos, with their "*Patent Resonator*" and *double* Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866, which, by their volume and exquisite quality of tone, have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.
Every Piano is constructed with their Patent Agraffe Arrangement applied directly to the full Iron Frame.
For sale only by
BLASIUS BROTHERS,
5 2 4p No. 1006 CHESNUT Street, Philada

"ALL CAN HAVE BEAUTIFUL HAIR."
RICH GLOSS INSTEAD OF GREY DECAY!
LONDON HAIR COLOR
RESTORER AND DRESSING.
The only known Restorer of Color and Perfect Hair Dressing Combined.
NO MORE BALDNESS
OR
GREY HAIR.
It never fails to impart life, growth, and vigor to the weakest hair, fastens and stops its falling, and is sure to produce a new growth of hair, causing it to grow thick and strong.
ONLY 75 CENTS A BOTTLE. HALF A DOZEN, $4·00. Sold at
DR. SWAYNE'S,
No. 330 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
ABOVE VINE,
And all Druggists and Variety Stores. [3 6 tmw4p

NEW BOOKS.

CECIL CASTLEMAINE'S GAGE, AND OTHER STORIES. By Ouida, author of "Idalia," "Strathmore," "Chandos," "Granville de Vigne," etc. Revised for publication by the author. One vol. 12mo. Cloth. Price, $1·75.

HEART-BREATHINGS; OR, THE SOUL'S DESIRE EXPRESSED IN EARNESTNESS: A Series of Prayers, Meditations, and Selections for "The House Circle." By S. P. Godwin. 1 vol. 18mo. Cloth extra, 75 cents.

COMING WONDERS, EXPECTED BETWEEN 1867 and 1874. By the Rev. M. Baxter, author of "The Coming Battle." One volume, 12mo. Neat cloth $1·00.

PLAIN SERMONS ON PERSONAL RELIGION. By the Rev. C. W. Natt, late Rector of St. Andrew's Church, West Philadelphia. 12mo. Cloth.

NEARLY READY,
BRYAN MAURICE, THE SEEKER. BY REV. Walter Mitchell. One vol. 12mo.

These works are for sale by Booksellers generally, or sent by mail on receipt of price by
J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.,
PUBLISHERS,
NOS. 715 AND 717 MARKET STREET,
5 29 2t PHILADELPHIA.

SUMMER READING.
THE TAUCHNITZ COLLECTION
OF
BRITISH AUTHORS.
This collection contains the works of the most prominent English writers, and now numbers over EIGHT HUNDRED VOLUMES, Being of convenient shape, and easy to carry, they are especially recommended to those who desire to take with them to the country a supply of SUMMER READING.
Catalogues now ready, and furnished gratis, on application.
BOOKS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT OF LITERATURE FOR SALE BY
DUFFIELD ASHMEAD,
1t NO. 724 CHESNUT STREET.

JULY COUPONS
WANTED.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 114 South THIRD St.
5 29 1m PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN C. ARRISON,
Nos. 1 and 3 North Sixth Street
Philadelphia,
would invite the attention of his friends and customers to his superior assortment of
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods;
Also, to his
Improved Pattern Shirt;
the material, workmanship and finish cannot be surpassed by any in the Market. [1 22 rp1

JOHN CRUMP,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
SHOPS: NO. 213 LODGE STREET, AND NO. 1733 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
CLOTHING HOUSE,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St.
The Public are invited to examine our extensive assortment of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing, for Spring and Summer Wear, just made of fresh materials, and in the latest and most approved styles.
Clothing made to order for Gents and Boys in the most artistic manner, and reasonable prices.
The best Cutters and Workmen employed.
Our Stock of Ready-made Clothing is well made, well trimmed, and Reliable. 5 15 tf 3ip

A. W. FABER'S
CELEBRATED
SIBERIAN LEAD PENCILS,
TEN DEGREES OF HARDNESS,
ESPECIALLY ADAPTED
FOR CIVIL ENGINEERS, ARCHITECTS, ARTISTS, AND COUNTING-HOUSE USE.
FOR SALE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY
MOSS & CO.,
STATIONERS, BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS AND PRINTERS,
NO. 432 CHESNUT STREET.
X. STOPPEL'S Great Lead Pencil Drawing of "AFFINITY OF CHOICE," drawn with Siberian Pencils, now on exhibition. 5 23 1m4p

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,
Diamond Dealers and Jewellers,
NO. 802 CHESNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA,
Would invite the attention of purchasers to their large and handsome assortment of
DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE,
ETC. ETC.
ICE PITCHERS in great variety.
A large assortment of small STUDS, for eyelet holes, just received.
WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and guaranteed. 5 1 4p

WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY RETURNED.
NO CURE NO PAY. DR. FITLER'S NO CURE NO PAY.
GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY.
PURELY VEGETABLE.
USED INWARDLY.
References to 4000 wonderful cures in Philadelphia alone.
Advice gratis daily from 10 to 1 o'clock.
OFFICE,
NO. 29 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.

NEW SPRING STYLES
Philadelphia Wall Papers!!
HOWELL & BOURKE,
N. E. Corner FOURTH and MARKET,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PAPER HANGINGS
AND
CURTAIN MATERIALS.
5 9 3mrp

ROPER'S NEW AMERICAN
BREECH-LOADING REPEATING SHOT GUN,
FIRING FOUR SHOTS IN TWO SECONDS,
Using ordinary Ammunition. Manufactured by the ROPER REPEATING RIFLE COMPANY, Amherst, Massachusetts, under personal supervision C. M. SPENCER, Inventor of the famous SPENCE RIFLE. Send for circular. 5 16 3m4

PATENT MOSQUITO BAR.
STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE, BY
HOLLAND & HIBBS,
1t NO. 1021 BROWN STREET.

WEST PENN SQUARE SEMINARY,
No. 5 WEST PENN SQUARE, BELOW MARKET
The Fall Term will commence September 16, 1867
Parents desiring to enter their daughters in this Institution are requested to make application before June 20. [5 16 1m*4p
MARY E. HOUPT. MARY E. TAZEWELL.

No. 111
NORTH FOURTH STREET.
LADIES, SAVE YOUR CLOTH AND YOUR money, by calling at Mrs. GOBLER'S, No. 1227 MARKET Street, and learn to cut your own dresses; also, learn her new style of Raised Worsted Work, Dresses, Basques, etc., in one hour.
Agents wanted. 5 15 1m4p

DR. WISHART.
WHAT IS DYSPEPSIA?
DYSPEPSIA HAS THE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS:

1st. *A constant pain or uneasiness in the pit of the Stomach.*—Which is caused by a permanent contraction of the stomach upon the undigested food. It generally begins immediately or a short time after eating; is often very severe and obstinate.

2d. *Flatulence and Acidity.*—These symptoms arise from the indigestion of food, which ferments instead of digesting.

3d. *Costiveness and Loss of Appetite.*—These symptoms are the effects of the unnatural condition of food in the stomach, and the want of a pure bile and gastric juice. The stomach is often painfully distended by wind; the appetite is sometimes voracious.

4th. *Gloom and Depression of Spirits.* This state unfits many for the enjoyment of life, and is caused by the impure blood furnished by imperfect digestion. In this stage of the disease many persons commit suicide. There is a constant foreboding of evil, and an indifference and positive inability to perform the offices of life.

5th. *Diarrhœa.*—After being at first costive, the sufferer is afflicted with diarrhœa, which is owing to a diseased condition of the bowels, produced by the undigested food, which is evacuated in the same condition as when eaten, and of course gives no strength to the system.

6th. *Pains in all Parts of the System.*—Arise from the action of impure blood upon the nerves. They are felt chiefly in the head, sides, and breast, and in the extremities. In many cases there is an uneasiness in the throat, with a sense of choking or suffocation; the mouth is often clammy, with a bad taste and a furred tongue.

7th. *Consumptive Symptoms and Palpitation of the Heart.*—Many persons pronounced as having these diseases have, in fact, nothing but Dyspepsia, the lung and heart disease being only symptoms.

8th. *Cough.*—This is a very frequent symptom of Dyspepsia, and leads very often into confirmed consumption.

9th. *Want of Sleep.*—A very distressing symptom, resulting from mental derangements.

10th. *Symptoms of External Relation.*—The patient is affected painfully by cold and heat, which is owing to unnatural dryness of skin, and the skin is often affected by eruptions and letters. The gloomy dyspeptic avoids society as much as possible.

11th. *Vomiting.*—A frequent and distressing symptom. It relieves the pain, but emaciates and wears out the patient.

12th. *Dizziness, dimness of vision, headache, and staggering in walking.*—These are very alarming symptoms, which are speedily removed by our medicines; but if neglected are quickly followed by numbness and sudden death.

13th. It is impossible for us to give all the symptoms of Dyspepsia in so small a space, but the above are considered sufficient, if we add that the patient loses his memory and regard to surrounding objects, and frequently becomes morose and sour in disposition. We should say, however, that pains in the joints and stiffness of the limbs, which go by the name of rheumatism and neuralgia, are produced by Dyspepsia. Also, a hardness of the muscles of the abdomen, which becomes contracted and hard; and in some cases the belly sinks, instead of being gently prominent.

N. B.—Perhaps we have not said enough of that strongest symptom of Dyspepsia, melancholy. We have examined hundreds of cases of Dyspepsia, who were so much affected in their minds that they constantly forbode loss of their reason, which unfitted them for business of any kind, and many of them have been patients of the Insane Asylum, who are now permanently cured by our medicine.

Hundreds of thousands of dollars are spent yearly, and hundreds of thousands of the best men and women of America linger in pain and die, and fill a premature grave, with that awful disease, Dyspepsia. They try this physician and that physician, but alas! alas! no relief, no cure; and the next we hear of them they have gone "to that bourne from whence no traveller returns."

Out of the thousands of cases of Dyspepsia that have used Dr. Wishart's Great American Dyspepsia Pills and Pine Tree Tar Cordial, not one of them has failed of a perfect cure. We warrant a perfect cure in every case, no matter if it be twenty years' standing. Sold by all druggists everywhere, and at Dr. Wishart's Office, No. 10 N. Second street, Philadelphia, Pa. All examinations and consultations free of charge. Send for a circular. Price of Pills, One Dollar per box. Sent by mail, free of charge, receipt of money.

L. Q. C. WISHART, M. D.
Office and Store No. 10 N. Second street, Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. of America.

If you are not sick, send this circular to your friend that is sick, and God will bless you.

DR. L. Q. C. WISHART'S
PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.
A GREAT REMEDY FOR THE CURE OF THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES.

PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.

It is the vital principle of the Pine Tree obtained by a peculiar process in the distillation of the tar, by which its highest medical properties are retained.

It is the only safe and reliable remedy which has ever been prepared from the juice of the Pine Tree.

It invigorates the digestive organs and restores the appetite.

It strengthens the debilitated system.

It purifies and enriches the blood, and expels from the system the corruption which scrofula breeds on the lungs.

It dissolves the mucus or phlegm which stops the air passages of the lungs.

Its healing principle acts upon the irritated surface of the lungs and throat, penetrating to each diseased part, relieving pain and subduing inflammation.

It is the result of years of study and experiment, and it is offered to the afflicted with the positive assurance of its power to cure, if the patient has not too long delayed a resort to the means of cure.

CAUTION.

Whereas, Base and designing men, regardless of the lives of the sick, and with a view solely to their own pockets, are making and vending a spurious article worse than useless—representing it as my Pine Tree Cordial, copying, in some cases, my labels and bottles, with slight variation to protect them from the law, the subscriber has been induced as a protection to the public, to punish a fac-simile of his bottles as last patented by the United States Government; and hereby cautions all persons who value their health and life against purchasing any of the many preparations offered for sale as Tar Cordial, unless my name and a Pine Tree is blown on the bottle; all others being a wicked imposition to deceive the suffering and fleece them of their money, regardless of consequences.

The genuine Pine Tree Tar Cordial is made by a process and of ingredients known only to myself, which secret has never been divulged; and any and all persons claiming to make my Pine Tree Tar Cordial are but vile imitators.

No
Sold

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

THE HORTICULTURAL HALL.

THE GRAND OPENING BAZAAR—ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE INAUGURATION THIS EVENING.

This evening is the time fixed for the formal inauguration of the new hall of the Horticultural Society, at the corner of Broad and Westmoreland streets, a full description of which was published in THE EVENING TELEGRAPH of Monday last. At the time of our visit to the scene this morning everything was in confusion, and this was even worse confounded by the uproar created by laborers of every character, who are busy putting the finishing touches upon the interior and exterior of the hall. But the force of ladies and gentlemen is large and efficient, and ere the hour for the opening this evening arrives, order and beauty will be evolved from these chaotic elements.

THE DECORATIONS OF THE HALL

are extremely elaborate and pleasing. The most noticeable feature is the gorgeous tropical scene which fills the stage, a reproduction of the head-waters of the Amazon. In the background rise the purple peaks of the Andes, interspersed with verdant plateaus and mimic waterfalls. At the base of the mountains, the head-waters of the great river are seen winding their way through an undulating country, covered with a foliage of rich tropical tints. At the point where the stream touches the foreground, there will be introduced a genuine waterfall, and the real Schuylkill fluid will tumble over a rocky precipice, in continuation of the mimic Amazon. On either side of this scene is a tastefully arranged collection of evergreens and tropical plants, extending from the floor of the stage to the ceiling.

At each side of the stage, on the main floor of the hall, is a beautiful bower, consisting of eight arches of evergreens, gathered in a drooping tuft at the top, and surmounted by a large and handsome bouquet. Beginning with these bowers, and extending the whole length of the hall, under each gallery, is a range of booths for the display and sale of fruits, flowers, and fancy articles in general. Each booth is decorated in front by a triple arch of evergreens, a wreath of the same material being suspended from the gallery between the booths. The numerous niches in the wall, as well as the posts in the gallery railing, are made receptacles of large urns containing evergreens and tropical plants.

In the centre Hall, a large iron fountain has been erected, and when the jet of water is playing in this, the whole scene will have a decidedly romantic aspect. The interior arrangements are further composed of winding tables, which are scattered about the floor.

A full list of the variety and character of articles to be embraced in the exhibition has already been published in THE EVENING TELEGRAPH. But in addition to these we noticed this morning a handsome set of firemen's equipments which will be displayed by Mr. Frederick W. Migeod; and also a base ball and bat, which are undoubtedly the handsomest ever manufactured in this country. These last will be under the care of Mr. Charles P. Hays. Both the base ball and firemen's equipments are to be awarded to the club and company which receive the largest number of votes from their respective admirers.

Such are the tasteful arrangements for

THE GRAND OPENING OF THE HALL THIS EVENING.

At 8 o'clock, the members of the Society will assemble in the old Hall, at the corner of Broad and Walnut streets, whence they will proceed to the new hall, accompanied by his Honor, Mayor McMichael, and numerous invited guests from different portions of this and other States. The company will enter the new hall at half-past 8 o'clock, and proceeding to the rear, will be formally received by the ladies of the Executive Committee.

The party will then make a circuit of the hall, for the purpose of viewing the articles on exhibition, after which they will adjourn to the banqueting hall below. What will there transpire it does not become us to intimate.

The Bazaar will remain open until Saturday, the 8th of June, and on the evening of Monday following there will be given in the hall a grand musical entertainment, under the direction of Dr. William Camac, the proceeds of which will be applied to the Exhibition fund. And, at a time not far distant, which will be duly announced, Signor Blitz, our popular magician, will give another entertainment at the hall, the proceeds of which will go in the same direction.

A YOUNG BOARDING-HOUSE THIEF.—A young married man, by the name of Cornelius De Groot, residing on Hunter street, above Tenth, was last evening chased by Officer Miller, of the Twelfth District, and caught by Officer Fewett, of the Eighth District, on Kessler street, above Coates. He was arrested for having committed various larcenies, principally in hotels and boarding-houses.

His plan of operating was to put up at a certain house, and after a short stay perfect arrangements for the admission, during the night-time, of co-workers, who would rob the place. When arrested he tore up a strip of paper which he took from his pocket. The pieces being retained and adjusted, the following named premises were plainly visible, which would in turn be subject to a visit:—No. 119 New street, No. 1012 Ogden street, Nos. 1810 and 1814 Lombard street, No. 806 Eighteenth street, No. 485 Third street, No. 249 S. Twelfth street, No. 236 Thirteenth street, northwest corner Broad and Green streets, No. 1345 Brown street, No. 1122 Poplar street, No. 921 Ogden street, while the places No. 937 Ontario and No. 814 Green streets had already been visited. De Groot was committed to have a hearing before Alderman Beitler this afternoon.

SUSPICIOUS CIRCUMSTANCE.—About 3 o'clock this morning Officer Parker, of the Fifth District, arrested a young man giving his name as Anthony Gallagher, who appeared in a decidedly limp condition, seeing that he was completely saturated with water. He said that he had lately arrived from Hazelton, Luzerne county; that with some others he had stepped into a tavern, and strong drink getting the upper hand, a row ensued, and he was doused in the river at the western end of Pine street. He was taken to the Station House and searched, when $300 in gold was found in his pockets, with an amount of small change. He was held until substantial evidence is given in corroboration of what he had averred.

ARRIVAL OF BISHOP STEVENS.—Yesterday morning the Right Rev. William Bacon Stevens, D. D., Protestant Episcopal Bishop of this Diocese, accompanied by Miss Stevens, arrived in New York by the steamer Arago, from Havre, France. The party proceeded immediately to their home in this city. Bishop Stevens' return had been expected before the adjournment of the recent Diocesan Convention, and great regret at his prolonged absence was manifested on the part of the delegates. They, and all his numerous other friends, will be glad to hear of his safe arrival, in greatly improved health.

OF IMPORTANCE TO THE TRAVELLING PUBLIC.—We would refer our readers to the advertisement of the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad, giving a slight variation of the time-table; and also stating that trains will hereafter leave the new, spacious, and commodious depot just completed at Thirty-first and Chestnut streets. The increased business of this road, a result of its good management, has demanded this improvement. It is a large one, having all conveniences, and was erected under the personal supervision of Mr. Henry Wood, General Superintendent of the road.

A FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE NAVY YARD.—Yesterday afternoon a young man named George Van Meter, a carpenter's helper at the Navy Yard, had his skull fractured by being caught between two pieces of timber. He was taken to the surgeon's office, where every attention was paid him, and where he died in a short time. His body was then conveyed, in the ambulance attached to the yard, to the residence of his mother, at Girard avenue and Crease street, in the Eighteenth Ward.

BIERSTADT'S LAST GREAT WORK, "The Domes of the Great Yo-Semite," is to be exhibited next week in the southeast gallery of the Academy of the Fine Arts. In New York the special exhibition of this magnificent painting has been extremely successful, and we presume that our own art lovers will be glad to learn that the "Domes" will soon become the grand attraction at the Academy.

FIRE.—About half-past 2 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the bar-room of the Victory House, No. 109 Federal street, kept by Jacob T. Errig. The steamers were soon on [illegible] had been extinguished out the bar-[illegible]ully insured.

[illegible]ade was given to [illegible] Pierre House last [illegible] Cornet Band.

THE WOMRATH ROBBERY—RECOVERY OF THE GOODS IN NEW YORK.—Our citizens will remember the heavy robbery of furs committed one night some two weeks ago, from A. K. & A. J. Womrath's establishment, on Arch street. The robbery, which was conducted in the finest style of the burglar's art, amounted to $4000. To-day the larger portion of the goods, valuable chinchilla furs, etc., were received here, having been recovered by the co-operation of the New York and Philadelphia detective force. A number of the thieves have been taken into custody, and requisitions are out for the rest. The full particulars of the capture, etc., will be developed in a few days.

ROBBERY OF SILKS.—Some time during last night, burglars gained an entrance to Mr. Fenton's dry goods strore, No. 914 South Second steeet, by taking off the shutters of a rear window. They then ransacked the establishment, taking therefrom six pieces of fine silks, valued at $600.

A HARD CASE.—James Powell, who lives at 1039 Lombard street, has such a decided inclination to appropriate anything which was not his own, that he stole $3 from another colored person. Officer Wood last night took him in custody, and he was committed by Alderman Morrow.

THE STATED MEETING OF THE "PRESS CLUB" will be held this afternoon, at the Club room, No. 515 Chesnut street. Business of great importance to every member will be brought before the meeting. An essay will likewise be read by Watson Ambruster, Esq., the subject of which will be "The *Gamins* of the Press."

A FUGITIVE.—Robert D. Jones, aged 19, whose residence is said to be at Twenty-third and Parrish streets, became, by an overt act, a fugitive from justice. He was taken into custody at Broad and Wood streets, and sent back to the House of Refuge.

WE invite the attention of all to our large and comprehensive assortment of Clothing for Men, Youths, and Boys, unsurpassed in style, fit, or workmanship, to which large additions of fresh Goods are made daily. *Our purchases are all made for cash*, consequently at the lowest prices possible. The advantages we thus secure are apparent to all, and enable us to *guarantee our prices lower than the lowest elsewhere; also full satisfaction in every purchase made of us*, or the SALE CANCELLED AND MONEY REFUNDED.

Half way between Fifth and Sixth Sts. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., Philadelphia, and No. 600 Broadway, New York.

STRONG TESTIMONY.—

TAMAQUA, Perry Co., Ill., Dec. 11, 1866.

This certifies that I have used and recommended in my practice, during the last four years, HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS with perfect satisfaction, and take great pleasure in recommending them to the public.

E. H. PRICE, M. D.

TUSCOLA, Ill., August 3, 1866.

Messrs. HOSTETTER & SMITH.

Dear Sirs:—I use your BITTERS in my family, and consider them the best that can be procured. My wife has derived great benefit from using them, and also considers them an invaluable medicine. Respectfully yours,

G. P. MILLER.

OXFORD, Warren Co., N. Y., Aug. 20, 1866.

Messrs. HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburg, Pa.

Sirs:—There is a great demand for your valuable STOMACH BITTERS in this neighborhood. We have been using them in our family for some time, and find them the best medicine of any for family use.

Yours, J. N. CANDEE COLE.

DR. HOSTETTER.—Dear Sir:—With pleasure I can testify that your BITTERS, from my knowledge of their use in my family, and from what is said by purchasers, are far superior to any other. Yours, etc., ROBERT GIEBAL.

Effingham, Effingham Co., Illinois.

WE KNOW there are many who scoff at, laugh at, and who designate every advertised remedy as "Quackery," "Humbug," and pronounce them worthless. Such terms cannot be truthfully applied to the medicinal remedies of which Dr. H. T. Helmbold, of No. 594 Broadway, New York, is proprietor. His "Fluid Extract of Buchu" alone has stood the test of science, and yet proved valuable. It has been subject to the severe criticism of eminent professors of pharmacy, and none of such there are but will pronounce it an excellent article, while many there are who freely recommend it as a curative agent for all diseases of the kidneys and urinating organs; in addition to all this, it has been a quarter of a century in existence, yet its sale is constantly being increased. There are numberless concoctions called Fluid Extract of Buchu, hence our friends, in buying, should be careful to ask for and get none other than Helmbold's. Dr. Helmbold's drug and chemical warehouse, at No. 594 Broadway, N. Y., is one of the lions of that gay metropolis.

G. S. C. E.

AN unusually large and choice stock of Clothing for spring wear is exhibited by the G. S. C. E. at the present time. We have taken much pains in selecting styles, and in the getting up of our garments this season, and are able to offer to our patrons and the public generally an assortment of Walking Coats, Morning and Evening Coats, Sacks, Spring Overcoats, Vests and Pants of every grade, equal in style, make and finish to the best customer work, and of course at *much lower prices*.

For those who prefer to have their Clothing made to order, we have a custom department, in charge of cutters whose skill and taste are unexcelled, and supplied with an elegant variety of piece goods of all descriptions. We invite an early call. PERRY & Co.,

Star Clothing Emporium,
No. 609 Chesnut street, above Sixth.

ECONOMY IS WEALTH.—

All-wool Suits	$10 00
All-wool Suits, finer quality	15 00
All-wool Suits, still finer	20 00
Fine French Black Suits	25 00
Extra do. do. do.	30 00
Fine Mixed Spring Overcoats	13 00

The above prices will convince that we are determined to close out our immense stocks of fine Clothing at an astounding sacrifice.

GRIGG, VAN GUNTEN & Co.,
Nos. 704 and 734 Market street.

SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—The early attention of the trade is called to the large and desirable assortment of Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc., to be sold by catalogue for cash, to-morrow (Thursday) morning, May 30, commencing at 10 o'clock, by McClelland & Co., successors to Philip Ford & Co., auctioneers, No. 506 Market street.

A REFRIGERATOR that is not thoroughly ventilating is a nuisance. Schooley's American Refrigerator is warranted to keep sweet and free from foul odors, if properly managed. Manufactured by E. S. Farson & Co., No. 220 Dock street.

MAXIMILIAN is in no greater straits than is a person without suitable clothing for the approaching hot weather. Prepare for hot times coming by visiting Charles Stokes & Co.'s first-class Ready-made Clothing House, under the Continental.

HELFENSTEIN'S HIEROGLYPHS.—The attitude of the monkey is really comical, gazing with evident mistrust upon the delicious fruit he longs to taste, but dare not. His obvious surprise and hesitation are positively laughable.

LOOKING GLASSES AND PICTURE FRAMES.—Reimer & Co., No. 624 Arch are manufacturing and have on hand a superb variety of finely finished work, at moderately low prices. Examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

DEPOT FOR THE SALE of Lash's Five-dollar Washing Machines, Clothes-Wringers, and Step Ladders, No. 727 Market street, Philadelphia.
J. S. LASH & Co.

A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM WORTH SEEING.—S. Kilpatrick, No. 1744 Olive street, cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy. No cure, no pay.

BUY YOUR HATS from Bourne, No. 40 North Sixth street.

SUMMER UNDERWEAR.—

Drawers, $1·50 to $2·50.	Shirts, $1 to $3·50.
Drawers, $1·50 to $2·50.	Shirts, $1 to $3·50.
Drawers, $1·50 to $2·50.	Shirts, $1 to $3·50.

McIntire & Brother, No. 1035 Chesnut street.

MARRIED.

FERGUSON—STOW.—On the 28th instant, at the Parsonage of St. George's M. E. Church, by the Rev. M. D. Kurtz, Mr. LEROY B. FERGUSON to Miss ARMENIA STOW, both of Burlington county, N. J.

WENTZ—BARROWS.—On the 19th instant, by the Rev. M. Long, Mr. PETER E. WENTZ to Miss SUSAN L. BARROWS, all of Germantown, Pa.

DIED.

HOOVEN.—On the morning of the 27th instant, WILLIAM HOOVEN, in the 56th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1215 Chiron street, on Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

JEFFERIS.—On the 24th instant, after a lingering illness, contracted whilst in the army, GEORGIE UBER, son of Mary Ann and the late William Jefferis, in the 24th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the officers and members of the 29th Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, the officers and members of the Washington Hose Company, also the members of the Fairmount Engine Company, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, S. E. corner of Ninth and Buttonwood streets, on Thursday afternoon next, the 30th instant, at 2 o'clock. Funeral to proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

LOGUE.—On the 28th instant, THOMAS LOGUE, aged 30 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 429 Christian street, on Friday morning, at 8½ o'clock.

SCHENCK.—On the morning of the 27th instant, KATE, youngest daughter of Dr. J. H. and Catharine Schenck.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 1514 Green street, on Thursday next, 30th inst, at 2 o'clock, P. M., without further notice. Interment at Laurel Hill.

SHIELDS.—On the 27th inst., Mrs. ANN SHIELDS, aged 62 years.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her son, Henry McCabe, are respectfully invited the funeral, from her late residence, No. 118 Juniper street, above Arch, on Thursday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further notice. Funeral service at St. John's Church. Interment at Cathedral Cemetery.

TWEEDALE.—On the 26th instant, CHARLES TWEEDALE, in the 55th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, No. 507 Lombard street, on Thursday, at 1 o'clock. Funeral to proceed to Mount Moriah Cemetery.

NEW FIRMS WILL FIND IN OUR STOCK Sugar Gimlets, Cotton Samplers, Bale Hooks, Ham, Cheese and Butter Testers, Tap Borers, Box Chisels, Iron-bound Mallets, Hatchets, Saws, Board Measures, Yardsticks, etc.

TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

PLATED CALL-BELLS AND TEA BELLS of a variety of styles, for sale by

TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

WHITE'S PATENT ICE-PICKS HAVE ALL the advantages of a hammer and ice-pick in economizing the breakage of ice, combined in the one implement. We also have an assortment of other kinds. TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

INSURE YOUR LIFE IN THE AMERICAN Life Insurance Company, OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, [4 18 5p]
S. E. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT.

SUMMER RESORT FOR CLOTHING—Wanamaker & Brown, The Corner of Sixth and Market Streets.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and Easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the approved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 9 15]

SUMMER RESORT FOR CLOTHING—Wanamaker & Brown, The Corner of Sixth and Market Streets.

JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 23 S. NINTH Street, First Store above Chesnut street. [4 9]

SUMMER RESORT FOR CLOTHING—Wanamaker & Brown, The Corner of Sixth and Market Streets.

FOSTER, FASHIONABLE HATTER, No. 7 S. SIXTH Street. [4 11 6m5p]

SUMMER RESORT FOR CLOTHING—Wanamaker & Brown, The Corner of Sixth and Market Streets.

McCALLA'S NEW HAT STORE, NORTHEAST corner of TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.—The patronage of old customers of Chesnut street, above Sixth, and Chesnut street, above Eighth, solicited. Call and examine the largest assortment of HATS and CAPS in the city for Spring. Every article has price marked on it in plain figures. 5 4 5p

BOYS' HATS AND CAPS FOR SPRING—The greatest variety, and at reduced prices, at McCALLA'S, Northeast corner of TENTH and CHESNUT, Formerly Chesnut, above Sixth, and Chesnut, above Eighth. 5 4 5p[f

SUMMER RESORT FOR CLOTHING—Wanamaker & Brown, The Corner of Sixth and Market Streets.

JOSEPH FUSSELL, Manufacturer of UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS, No. 2 and 4 N. FOURTH Street, 4 17 2m5p Philadelphia.

SUMMER RESORT FOR CLOTHING—Wanamaker & Brown, The Corner of Sixth and Market Streets.

H. P. & C. R. TAYLOR, PERFUMERY AND TOILET SOAPS, No. 643 NORTH NINTH STREET, At Wholesale Only. [5 10 5p]

SUMMER RESORT FOR CLOTHING—Wanamaker & Brown, The Corner of Sixth and Market Streets.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 5p]

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES. Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR. SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 5p]

AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY, No. 548 NORTH THIRD Street, Philadelphia.—Economy, Promptness, Reliability.—This Paint will preserve all Woods and Metals, guard against all dampness and wet, and thoroughly prevents all leaks. Old tin roofs are long preserved with this Paint. Roofs of every kind, old shingles included, covered, repaired, and made perfectly tight and warranted. All orders will have prompt attention. Work will be done in the best manner.

JOSEPH H. LEEDS, Actuary.
5 8 1mrp] EMORY D. HOBART, Superintendent of Work.

SUMMER RESORT FOR CLOTHING—Wanamaker & Brown, The Corner of Sixth and Market Streets.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND INVALIDS.—The undersigned respectfully calls the attention of the public to the stock of Prime Cider and Pure Cider Vinegar for pickling and general family use—also, to his popular "Tonic Ale," free from all impurities, and endorsed by the medical faculty as a safe and wholesome beverage for weak and delicate constitutions.

Delivered free of charge to all parts of the city.

P. J. JORDAN,
No. 420 PEAR Street,
11 7 5p Below Third, and Walnut and Dock.

SUMMER RESORT FOR CLOTHING—Wanamaker & Brown, The Corner of Sixth and Market Streets.

PATENT WIRE WORK FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS, GUARDS, PARTITIONS, ETC COAL SCREENS, FOURDRINIER WIRES, ETC Manufactured by E. WALKER & SONS, 2 27 6m No. 11 N. SIXTH Street.

600 ARCH STREET. 600
NEW COMBINED WATER COOLER AND REFRIGERATOR, $10·00.
GENTS' BLACKING TABLES,
MEAT SAFES,
ICE CREAM FREEZERS.
GRIFFITH & PAGE,
4 19] NO. 600 ARCH STREET.

THIRD EDITION

Ship News.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 29.—Arrived barque Friar, from Rio Janeiro, with coffee, for orders. Spoke, May 22, ship George Peabody, from San Francisco, for New York.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, May 29.—Cotton quiet at 27c. Flour heavy, and 10@25c. lower; sales of 7200 barrels—State, $9·90@12·75. Ohio, 12·70@14·00. Western, $9·90@14·00. Southern, $12·50@17·25. Wheat dull, and 2@3c. lower; quotations nominal. Corn lower; sales of 28,000 bushels mixed Western at $1·26@1·27 for new. Oats quiet and unchanged. Rye quiet; sales of 1200 bushels at $1·78@1·74. Provisions quiet, dull, and unchanged. Whisky quiet.

BALTIMORE, May 29.—Cotton more active; low middlings, 25@26c.; Middling uplands steady at 27c., without buyers. Rio Coffee—sales of 3000 bags on private terms. Rio is quoted at 18@19c. in gold, as to quality. Sugar dull and unchanged; fair to good refining, 10½@11c. Flour dull, heavy, and unchanged. Wheat scarce, demand light; choice Maryland nominal at $1·36@1·38 for red and white; medium red at $1·26@1·35. Corn more active and advanced 2c.; white, $1·25@1·18; yellow, $1·20@1·25; mixed, $1·16@1·12. Oats, 80@81c. Whisky in bond unchanged at $2·35@2·35.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Judge Cadwalader.—The United States vs. Whisky. William Scott claimant. This was an information of the seizure of whisky, which the Government claimed had been forfeited by a violation of the revenue law. The thirty-ninth section of the act of July, 1866, directs that all whisky shall be proved and gauged, and the vessels containing it shall be marked with the Inspector's brand. In this case the United States alleged that the inspector examined liquor which the claimant, a licensed liquor dealer of this city, had taken to Easton, found that the vessels were not marked, and seized the whole.

The claimant alleged that the liquor was manufactured before this law went into operation. He had fully conformed with the forty-fourth section of the same act, which directs that the owners of whisky in quantity exceeding fifty gallons, manufactured before this act took effect, should give the inspectors due notice, that they may prove and gauge the whisky, and stamp on the vessels containing it, "manufactured prior to," etc. And this mark would have been found on the vessel seized, had the inspectors made a proper examination. Verdict for claimant for all the subjects of the information.

The United States vs. 10 barrels of whisky and other property, William F. Gibbons claimant. This was an information in which the articles mentioned were claimed to have been forfeited by violation of the revenue law, the non-payment of the tax, the improper marking of the barrels, and the general misconduct of the whole distillery belonging to the claimant, and situate at Twenty-third and South streets. On trial.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Allison, P. J.—William B. Mann, District Attorney; T. B. Dwight, Assistant District Attorney.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. James Peto, charged with the commission of an outrage upon the person of a little girl seven years old, before reported, the jury rendered a verdict of guilty of assault and battery with intent to commit the outrage. Sentence deferred.

George App was charged with the larceny of a coat and pair of pants, valued at $20, the property of William Matlack. The prosecutor lives in Schellenberger avenue, above Twenty-third street. He testified that he left the pants and coat in his room when he went to his work on the morning of April 2, and when he returned they were not to be found. A lady who lives near testified that she saw the defendant go into Matlack's house about 11 o'clock that morning, and about fifteen minutes afterwards saw him come out with a bundle, but what was in the bundle she could not say.

The defense alleged an alibi. On trial.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Brewster.—This Court was engaged to-day in the trial of John Currey, James Conway, and Thomas Troner, charged with rescuing a prisoner from Policeman Charles E. Conway, and John Keenan with assault and battery upon the same officer.

The prosecution alleged that on the 1st day of April last, the officer was sent by his Lieutenant in citizen's clothing to the neighborhood of Thirteenth and Catharine streets.

In Catharine, above Thirteenth, he attempted to arrest a man named Charles McCann, who resisted him; and while he was struggling with his prisoner, these defendants came up and pulled him away from McCann, who escaped, and Keenan then knocked him down. He told them he was a policeman there by special order, and held up his badge that all could see it.

The defense alleged that when this officer was first seen by any of the defendants he was having a regular fist and mud gutter fight with McCann, who whipped him and ran away. He pursued McCann, but seeing Currey standing peaceably on the corner of Thirteenth and Catharine streets, grabbed him by the collar, and told him he was under arrest. Currey was so surprised that he had not time to talk, and when he found that this man in citizen's clothing was leading him off he jumped aside, and Conway shot him. After Currey had fallen Conway fired two shots at him.

Then the other defendants, thinking this man was a citizen about to murder another man, rushed upon him, took the pistol from him, and took him to an alderman, not dreaming that they were doing other than their duty.

This case was tried last month; then the jury could not agree, and this is the second trial. On trial.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Stroud.—Meany & Updike vs. Charles H. Abbot. An action to recover damages for injury sustained by an overflow of a sink in plaintiff's place of business. It was alleged that the defendant put the sink up improperly. On trial.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Hare.—Ansell vs. B. B. Craycroft & Co. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff, $256·37.

M. C. Sadler, to the use of Charles A. Holmes, vs. John H. Gould. An action to recover for certain oil stocks. Verdict for plaintiff, $1135.

Charles B. Roberts, guardian ad litem of Joseph Still, a minor, vs. George Remsen. An action to recover for services rendered as an apprentice upon a farm. The defense alleged that the apprentice was of no value, and was discharged on account of disobedience to his master. On trial.

251 REFRIGERATORS, 251
SCHOOLEY'S PATENT.
CORRUGATED WATER COOLERS, THE GREAT ICE SAVERS.
PACKER'S ICE CREAM FREEZERS.
CHAMPION CLOTHES-WRINGERS.
FIVE DOLLAR WASHING MACHINES.
IRONING TABLES. AT
WILLIAM R. KERN'S
HOUSE-FURNISHING STORE,
251 NO. 251 N. NINTH STREET. 251
5 22 wfm1m]

SUMMER RESORT FOR CLOTHING—Wanamaker & Brown, The Corner of Sixth and Market Streets.

REFRIGERATOR AND WATER COOLER ESTABLISHMENT,
LAMP AND HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS
NO. 917 MARKET STREET,

Splendid assortment of Silver-Plated and Britannia Ware, Table Cutlery, Tea Trays, Toilet Sets, Children's Gigs, Coal Oil Lamps and Chandeliers of all descriptions, Wholesale and Retail, at

N. C. COATES',
5 22 wfm1m5p No. 917 MARKET Street.

SUMMER RESORT FOR CLOTHING—Wanamaker & Brown, The Corner of Sixth and Market Streets.

ONE PRICE CLOTHING.

JONES'
OLD ESTABLISHED
ONE PRICE
CLOTHING HOUSE,
No. 604 MARKET ST.
130 wfm6m5p ABOVE SIXTH.

SUMMER RESORT FOR CLOTHING—Wanamaker & Brown, The Corner of Sixth and Market Streets.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No 102 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.
Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.
United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia or New York or current funds received in payment.
Particular attention paid to small orders.
The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully given.

GET THE BEST.—THE HOLY BIBLE—HARDING'S Editions—Family, Pulpit and Pocket Bibles, in beautiful styles of Turkey Morocco and antique bindings. A new edition, arranged for photographic portraits of families.

WM. W. HARDING, Publisher,
No. 320 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

FOURTH EDITION

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

The First Military Trial.

WASHINGTON, May 29.

The first trial by Military Commission, under the Reconstruction act, was that of John W. Walker, at New Orleans, for assault and battery. He was sentenced to six months' hard labor, and General Sheridan's approval of the sentence has been received by the President.

Negro Nominated.

The Republicans of the Fourth Ward of this city have nominated a colored man for the Councils.

Surratt's Trial.

The *Intelligencer* comments this morning on the declaration made in Court yesterday by Surratt's counsel, that Surratt would never be tried.

The President's Summer Tour.

The President does not go to Raleigh until Sunday. None of the Cabinet accompany him.

A General Indian War.

General Grant has informed the President that he anticipates a general Indian war.

Warm Day.

The thermometer stands at 80 degrees in the shade at noon.

AMERICAN FINANCE.

INTERESTING DEBATE IN PARLIAMENT—SPEECHES BY MR. LAING AND MR. GLADSTONE—WILL THE POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES LEAD TO PROSPERITY?

In the House of Commons on the evening of the 16th instant, during a debate on the English national debt, Mr. Laing said it seemed to him that there existed a desire to do something sensational in the way of finance, ("Hear, hear," and a laugh.) Last year an excuse was afforded by the apprehended exhaustion of coal, an apprehension that seemed to have gone off in smoke. (A laugh.) This year the example of the United States of America was put forward conspicuously. He admired as much as any man the energy with which the enormous war establishment of that country had been reduced in a few months to a peace footing, and still more the ease with which made such a reduction. Nothing could be more honorable than the way in which American officers had subsided into simple citizens, earning an honest livelihood by peaceful pursuits, instead of trying to keep up large armies and ferment revolutions, with a view of maintaining their own influence, as war too often the case in Southern America. But, in looking at the example of America, the House must be on its guard against false comparisons. In the first place, America had adopted an inconvertible currency, which was heavily depressed, and no man or nation could be said to be really paying its debt as long as the currency stood at 25 or 30 per cent. discount. Then, again, nobody could doubt that the customs revenue was levied not so much with a view to the amount it yielded as for the purposes of protection. Any proposals for reduction would be opposed by the whole manufacturing interests of the North and East. In financial questions they must never jump too hastily to conclusions. The saying of the Grecian sage that no one could be accounted happy before his death, was applicable to all financial experiments, and we had not seen the last of such experiments in the United States yet. The last accounts showed that under this stimulus of inconvertible paper currency the cost of living had increased to such an extent that the working classes were combining to get a higher rate of wages. And what was the consequence? That important branches of industry were deserting the United States. (Hear, hear.) Of course, it by no means followed that with its fertile soil its mineral wealth, and the energetic character of its people, America was about to relapse into poverty; but vital blows had certainly been struck at many branches of national industry. Take such a branch as shipbuilding. Before the war America was one of the foremost countries in the world in the art of shipbuilding, so important to her in a mercantile and in a national sense. But shipbuilding had been to a great extent driven away by those high rates. Did the extinction of a portion of their national debt repay them for the loss of a trade forming so material an element in their mercantile and maritime position? He thought not. (Hear, hear.) It was by no means clear that the policy adopted by the United States of keeping up these excessive taxes since the conclusion of the war would conduce to the ultimate prosperity of the nation as much as the more sober and moderate course taken by this country at the close of the great war of 1815. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Gladstone—In answer to my honorable friend, who so emphatically asks us to reject this motion, I would say that it is not new-fangled, but old-fangled. It is the proposition of the Chancellor of the Exchequer; and though I am not in his confidence, though I am not in any intimate relations with him as to this measure, it seems rather hard that the right honorable gentleman should be accused of doing something sensational merely because I have been so unfortunate as to wound my honorable friend by a reference to America. I will not question how far my honorable friend may be justified in imputing to me a desire to do something sensational as the basis of the action which I took last year as a Minister of the Crown. My honorable friend is certainly not the most charitable (hear) or the most complimentary in his supposition. I shall by-and-by inquire how far there are palpable and probable appearances to justify these suppositions. But nothing can be more unjust than to ascribe to the Chancellor of the Exchequer a sensational desire to copy the United States, merely because I said that the United States were making a great effort to pay off their national debt. My honorable friend understands the affairs of the United States a great deal better than the people themselves, and he has therefore shown that they have gone altogether abroad in their course, and that they would have acted more wisely if they had abolished all those taxes and made no effort whatever to reduce the amount of debt. He may be right in that opinion, but the probabilities are rather against him. (Hear, hear.) There is a presumption that, with regard to the management of their domestic affairs, the people of the United States would be as competent judges of the policy they ought to pursue as we are. But when he says that there can be no inference justifying us in citing the example of the United States because of their depreciated currency, he must recollect that we began to pay off our national debt with a depreciated currency, a state of things which existed long after the close of the war. (Hear, hear.) Does my honorable friend mean the House to understand that customs duties are the principal source of American revenue? He must know that the principal source of American revenue is an inland revenue of an elaborate, and I admit, in some cases, of a most vexatious character. But I did not allude to the financial affairs of that country with the object which my honorable friend's observations might lead the House to suppose. My reference to America was to show that a great nation was making present sacrifices for a future good. (Hear, hear.) But I take my honorable friend to task altogether as to his charge that this proposition is sensational. Certainly, if I were inclined to excite people's passions, I should draw a picture of a widow without boots trudging home through the mud, in consequence of the taxes on locomotion, and propose a repeal of those taxes rather than submit a proposition for the reduction of the national debt. (A laugh, and hear, hear.) I confess that I think the sensational qualities, the powers of producing sensation by painting and coloring, exhibited by my honorable friend in his speech, equal anything I ever heard in this House, and are far beyond anything I ever aimed at or could succeed in acquiring after I did aim at it. (Renewed laughter.) Sensation has reference to the present; the reduction of the national debt to the future. My honorable friend's arguments go beyond his conclusions. He tells us that we are producing sensations if we confer benefits on the country, the full realization of which, though not the entire, will be felt only by those who are to live in the distant future; but his arguments go against our doing anything to reduce the national debt.

HEARINGS AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—Before Alderman Beitler, at 2 o'clock to-day, Cornelius De Grath was charged with entering boarding-houses, and taking clothing.

The particulars of the case will be found elsewhere in our local columns. The hearing was taking place when our report closed.

John McGonigal was charged with committing an assault and battery with intent to kill a Mr. Coughman. He was held in $1000 bail to answer.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, May 29

Reported by Deb[illegible]en & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 City 6s, New	101¾	100 sh Read R	51·81
$1000 C & Am 6's, '83	89	100 do	51·81
87 sh Leh V R	58¼	100 do	51·81
48 do	58¼	100 do 2d int	51·81
50 sh N Y Penn	23½	100 do	51·81
100 sh 13th & 15th	19⅞	100 do	51⅝
12 sh Penna R	51	100 do	51⅝
50 do	51	200 do	51⅞
200 sh Read	51¾		

SECOND BOARD.

For the Evening Telegraph.

DESOLATION.

BY STOCKTON BATES.

An old man sat by a fireless hearth,
With head bent low on his sunken breast;
His hair was tossed, as in careless mirth,
By the sharp gusts hurled from the chill northwest,
Shaking the frame of the crazy door,
And drifting snow on the crumbling floor.

The steps, that led to an attic room,
Had, one by one, fed the meagre fire—
The framework stood, in the deep'ning gloom,
Like a spectre grim o'er a ruin dire.
The snow-flakes, blown through each wid'ning chink,
Made strange, quaint ghosts on the stairway brink.

The shutters creaked on their hinges old,
As if they felt the assault unkind,
And shivered, in the unpitying cold,
At each whirling blast of the piercing wind.
The aged roof, of a bygone day,
Shook with the palsy of decay.

The candle gave but a flickering light—
Fit emblem of the expiring flame
That struggled with the approaching night
Of the life that clung to the worn-out frame
Of him who once was as hale and strong
As any in the unthinking throng.

The old man shrunk when a ruder gust
Pierced through his heart, like a cutting pain.
His form—but the framework—stiff with rust,
Slowly swayed, like limbs in an autumn rain.
He hugged his old, tattered garments fast,
And mused, aloud, on the long gone past:

"Just eighty years, in the past, to-day,
'Midst plenty—wealth—all that heart could crave—
A new-born babe, with its mother, lay,
Nestled warm and close, on the breast that gave
It life and love, and secured from harm
The tender limbs of its feeble form.

"The wind howled then, so my mother said,
The snow-drift piled to the window-sill,
But clean and warm was the room and bed—
Ah! the dear old home, how I love it still!—
Yes! eighty years have flown since then;
I've outlived my threescore years and ten.

"Threescore and ten? I was then a boy,
My young limbs strong, and my free heart light;
I roamed the fields and the woods with joy,
And I swam the stream with a youth's delight,
Or searched the hay-mow for the eggs—
But why all this to one who begs?

"Threescore? the fire of a young soul burned
With steady flame, till I felt the glow—
A proud ambition—'twas to be learned
That impelled me—why, I can never know:
And a college student I became—
Ah, me! how weak is my wasting frame!

"Ah me! how well I remember, when,
So full of pride, and with buoyant hope,
I longed to wield the untiring pen
That would startle worlds with its strength and scope:
Yet here I sit, an unknown old man,
My life is measured by a span.

"And then I married—but where is she
Who soothed my sorrows, and cheered my way,
Who taught my babes, that were dear to me,
The spirit as well as the words to pray,
And sported with them on the lawn?
Alas! alas! all, all are gone.

"And where are all my well-tilled fields,
My barns, o'erloaded with yellow grain,
The rich reward that Ceres yields?
And where the mill whose wheels complain,
With droning hum, all the long, long day?
Alas! they have passed with my friends away.

"Yes! all are gone—not a single one
Remains to cheer an unnerved old man.
My eyes are dim, and my work is done,
And I sit and shake as the rough winds fan
My shrivelled form, or toss my hair,
So thin and white with old age and care.

"Yes! all are gone—and these mouldering walls
Alone remain to protect my form.
Through gaping roof the soft snow falls,
And the door scarce checks the assaulting storm.
The candle gives but a feeble light—
Yes! I am alone on this blustering night.

"Yes! I am alone, and my fingers press
My aching head, as it throbs and burns
With agony at my desolateness.
All alone, alone! as the wide world turns,
But brings no joy to my weary breast—
Cold Death can only secure me rest."

His head sunk slowly, his voice was low—
His eyes were closed, as in peaceful sleep;
His hands were folded, and soft and slow
The snow-flakes fell in a pure white heap—
The candle flickered—its life soon fled—
The cold wind moaned—the old man was dead.

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

HISTORY OF THE SECRET SERVICE. By L. C. Baker.

Copious extracts already published from Colonel Baker's work have, doubtless, given our readers a pretty correct idea of its style and contents. It is a thoroughly interesting work—full of details of wild adventure, abounding in all the graphic interest which surrounds a novel, yet we cannot doubt that its facts are true. The conversations which are given, the accurate details, and in many instances the names, all prove that what the writer is detailing is not merely fancy or bombast, but a clear and truthful narrative of actual events. It is no longer a question that Mr. Baker was of great service to the Union cause. Unceasingly vigilant, full of all the fire and all the cunning of the best detectives, he was the American Vidocq, and well discharged his duties. The book is of deep interest, and abounds in fine passages. It is printed in clear large type, and filled with illustrations, the merits of which we do not feel enthusiastic in setting forth. The book, taken as a whole, deserves the large sale it is having. It is for sale in our city by

THE HISTORY OF GRAPE CULTURE. By Peter B. Mead. Harper & Brothers, Philadelphia. Agents: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

A very beautifully published work lies before us. It is gotten up in the handsomest style of typography, and is filled with elegant illustrations. Knowing the author by reputation as a gentleman well qualified to write on the subject selected, we have received this work as standard, and confidently recommend it to our culturists. It is precise and minute in its details of directions, and is written in a clear, explicit style, which it is impossible not to understand. It will prove a valuable addition to the department of agricultural literature, and will be both an ornament and a reliable reference in every country home.

PEACE, AND OTHER POEMS. By John J. White. J. B. Lippincott & Co.

This edition of the poems of Mr. White is very beautiful. It is printed on the richest cream-laid paper, with the clearest type and richest binding, and makes a beautiful volume. The greater part of the work is devoted to an Epic on Peace, which is certainly a gigantic production. It consists of one hundred and seventy verses of nine lines each, on the old Spenserian system. It runs smoothly, is a very fair specimin of imitative poetry, is not guilty of originality, and follows closely the older masters. The other poems do not merit much attention, and the whole work reveals but one thing, a familiarity on the part of the author with the works of Spenser.

PLAIN SERMONS ON PERSONAL RELIGION. By Rev. G. W. Natt. J. B. Lippincott & Co.

The title of this work explains its contents. It is a series of plain discussions on personal duty in religion, and is an excellent work on the subject. Written in a plain, clear style, without any of the ambiguities and trophes so common in sermons, they are acceptable because of their simplicity. They are all to the point, and selected with a special aim to enlighten the reader on purely personal duty. It is handsomely printed by Lippincott, and enriched by a faithful likeness of the author. To his large circle of parishioners and friends who mourn his loss, the work will be most welcome.

THE INVISIBLES. J. B. Lippincott & Co.

The author declares his intention of explaining the phenomena of Spiritualism, but fails to make good his promise. To the initiated in the faith his remarks may be intelligible. To us poor deluded skeptics, the darkness is not lifted by the perusal of his work. We believe him to be sincere in what he says. We do not accuse him of voluntary deception. Yet his expressions are so vague, and his explanations so obscure, that while his work is by no means an uninteresting one, yet so far as being an exposition of Spiritualism is concerned it is a failure. However, it is a pleasant volume for general reading.

HEART BREATHINGS; OR, THE SOUL'S DESIRE. By S. P. Godwin. J. B. Lippincott & Co.

The little collection of meditative passages and selections from the Scriptures which go to make up the volume before us, are compiled with taste and piety. They are peculiarly adapted to family use, and make a very acceptable little book. It is a volume to be used daily, and is of a kind to grow in value by constant perusal. It is handsomely printed and well bound.

ELSIE WAGNER; OR, THE OLD STILL HOUSE. By Mrs. Frances Dana Gage.

A very pleasant novel, with a temperance moral, is laid before the public by Mrs. Gage. It is a simple tale of Western life, of which the authoress' long continuance in that region of the country eminently qualifies her to treat. It is a thorough good story. It contains life and animation, and, like all that Mrs. Gage writes, shows that her soul was in her work. It is cheaply printed, and should be a welcome addition to every Sunday school library in the land.

—The New York *Times* publishes a long article on the authorship of "Rock me to Sleep, Mother," which gives the credit of it to Mrs. Akers, Florence Percy. To her it probably of right belongs. The writer is very severe on Hon. Alexander M. W. Ball, of New Jersey, who is accused of actual plagiarism.

—The New Jersey *Messenger* for June, the second number, is before us, and is a great improvement over its predecessor. If it keeps on improving, it will take a front place among the periodicals of America. It is full of valuable and interesting contributions.

—Louisa Muhlbach, having been accused of sacrificing truth in her historical novels on "Joseph II" and "Frederick the Great," thus defends herself:—

"It would occur to no one to accuse a successful historical picture of falsehood, because the books of history do not show that the occurrence took place precisely in the manner represented, that the historical personages really so laughed or wept, or so deported themselves. If the situation and grouping of historical events is allowed to be in accordance with the general tenor of history, then the picture may be pronounced historically true, and is just as good a piece of history as the record of the special historian. It is the same with the pictures of the romancer as with those of the painter; and this is my answer to those who, on every occasion, are continually asking: 'Was it really thus? Did it really occur in that manner?' Show me from history that it could not be so; that it is not in accordance with the character of the persons represented—then I will confess that I am wrong and you are right; then have I not presented an illustration, but only a caricature of history, faulty as a work of art and wanting in the dignity of truth. I am conscious of having earnestly and devotedly striven for the truth, and of having diligently sought it in all attainable historical works. The author of an historical romance has before him a difficult task; while he must falsify nothing in history, he must poetise it in a manner that both historical and poetic truth shall be the result. To those, however, who so very severely judge historical romance, and would deny its historical worth, I now, in conclusion, answer with the following significant quotation from Schiller—'I shall always prove a bad resource for any future historian who may have the misfortune to recur to me. History is generally only a magazine for my fantasy, and objects must be contented with whatever they may become under my hand.'—(See Weisnar's Musenhof, p. 93.)

"This declaration of Schiller satisfies me with respect to the nature of my own creations. I desire not to be a resource for historical writers, but I shall always earnestly and zealously seek to draw from the wells of history, that nothing false or unreal may find a place in the 'magazine of my fantasy.'

CLARA MUNDT,
"(L. Muhlbach.)"

—Charles Scribner & Co. will publish this week "Liber Librarum," a work which has created nearly as great a sensation in England as did "Ecce Deus," or "Ecce Homo." The writer, who remains impersonal, maintains with marked ability and power the supreme authority of the Scriptures in respect to all questions of religious faith. At the same time he opposes that spirit which idolizes their letter as against their spirit, and shows no mercy to the pretensions of High Church arrogance and the pharisaism of sensuous ritualism. There is enough of earnest and independent thought in the work to keep alive a discussion which is daily enlisting wider attention.

—Mrs. Catharine A. Warfield, of Kentucky, who published, a few years since, that singularly weird and strange fiction, "The Household of Bouverie," has about ready a new novel, entitled "The Romance of Beauseincourt," which G. W. Carleton & Co. will issue in a few days, together with a new edition, the third, of "How to Make Money and How to Keep It."

—Carpenter's "Six Months at the White House with Abraham Lincoln" is having a great success, the publishers announcing the twenty-second thousand, with an increasing demand.

—Alice Carey's new domestic novel, "The Bishop's Son," is already in its third edition, three thousand, although published but a week ago.

—G. W. Carleton & Co. have nearly ready Artemas Ward's new work, "Ward in London, and Other Papers."

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REAL ESTATE SALES.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.
Estate of STEPHEN BENTON, deceased,
J. M. GUMMEY & SONS', Auctioneers.

On MONDAY, June 3, 1867, at 12 o'clock, Noon, will be sold at Public Sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following properties, viz:—

MODERN THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLINGS, Nos. 1122, 1124, 1126, and 1128 CARPENTER Street.

All those four certain three-story brick messuages or tenements, with two-story back buildings, together with the lots or pieces of ground thereunto belonging, situate Nos. 1122, 1124, 1126, and 1128, on the south side of Carpenter street, at the distance of 170 feet westward from the west side of Eleventh street, in the Second Ward of the City of Philadelphia. Have saloon parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on the first floor, five chambers, range, hot and cold water, bath, gas, etc. Lots each containing in front or breadth on said Carpenter street 16 feet, and extending in length or depth of that width between lines parallel with Eleventh street 70 feet, including a certain 4 feet wide alley, running westward into another 4 feet wide alley, leading southward into Camilla street. Subject to a yearly ground-rent of $121 66 for each.

TWO TWO-STORY BRICK DWELLINGS, Nos. 936 and 938 CROSS STREET.

All those two certain lots or pieces of ground, with the two-story brick messuages or tenements thereon erected, situate on the south side of King, now called Cross street, at the distance of 93 feet 5 inches eastward from the east side of Tenth street, in the First Ward of the city of Philadelphia; each containing in front or breadth on the said King street 14 feet, and extending in length or depth southward between lines parallel with the said Tenth street 41 feet 6 inches to a 2 feet 6 inch wide alley. Subject to a yearly ground rent of $36 a-piece.

TWO BRICK AND FRAME DWELLINGS OTSEGO Street, above Reed.

All that certain lot or piece of ground, with the two-story brick dwelling thereon erected, situate on the west side of Church street, now Otsego street, at the distance of 88 feet northward from the north side of Reed street in the First Ward of the City of Philadelphia, containing in front or breadth on the said Otsego street 15 feet, and extending in depth westward 90 feet to a certain 20 feet wide street leading northward from said Reed street, called Dutton street, and routing on which street said dwelling is erected.

Clear of all incumbrance.

All that certain lot or piece of ground, with the messuage or tenement thereon erected, situate on the west side of Church street, now Otsego street, at the distance of 103 feet northward from Reed street in the First Ward of the City of Philadelphia, containing in front or breadth on said Otsego street 14 feet, and extending in length or depth westward between parallel lines, on the north side 39 feet more or less to a 3 feet wide alley, and on the south side 41 feet more or less to said 3 feet wide alley.

Clear of all incumbrance.

THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING, No. 2740 FEDERAL Street.

All that certain lot or piece of ground, with the messuage or tenement thereon erected, situate on the south side of Federal street, between Hampton (now Twenty-seventh) street and Wolbert (now Twenty-eighth) street, in the First Ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of 17 feet 4 inches from a certain one-and-a-half-perch-wide lane; containing in front or breadth on Federal street 16 feet, and extending in depth southward of that width 100 feet to a certain new street called Park street, laid out and opened for public use. Contains 4 rooms and has hydrant in yard.

Clear of all incumbrance.

GROUND-RENTS OF $62 50, $52, $84, $81, and $69 each.

A yearly ground-rent of $2 50, issuing out of a lot of ground, with three-story dwelling thereon erected, situate N. W. corner of Front and Cumberland streets, Nineteenth Ward, 14 feet front by 40 feet deep.

Eight yearly ground-rents of $52. Issuing out of eight lots of ground, each 12 feet front by 40 feet deep, situate on the north side of Cumberland street, above Front street.

A yearly ground-rent of $84. Issuing out of lot of ground 16 feet 6 inches front and 48 feet in depth, S. W. corner of Cumberland and Mascher streets.

Five yearly ground-rents of $69. Issuing out of five lots of ground each 12 feet front by 48 feet in depth, south side of Cumberland street, west of Mascher street.

A yearly ground-rent of $81. Issuing out of lot of ground 16 feet front by 48 feet in depth, situate on the S. E. corner of Cumberland and Mutter streets.

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LANCASTER COUNTY HOSPITAL,
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J. O. STEINHEISER,
Steward and Superintendent of the Lancaster County Hospital.

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NO. 41 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.

B. M. FELTWELL, Superintendent [4 26 3m

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACK SMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc. for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 21] BEACH and PALMER Stree

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK
JOHN B. COPE.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 20]

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known

MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,

Including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.

1] ALFRED JENKS & SON,

COPARTNERSHIPS.

COPARTNERSHIP.—E. B. EDWARDS (OF the late firm of Mitchell & Edwards) has this day associated with him his son, THOMSON F. EDWARDS, for the transaction of a General Lumber Business, under the firm name of E. B. EDWARDS & CO., DELAWARE Avenue, first wharf below Noble street.

PHILADELPHIA, May 1, 1867. 5 2 1mrp

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ETC.

CUTLERY.

A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC., at L. V. HELMOLD'S
Cheap Store, No. 125 South TENTH Street,
11 5 Three doors above Walnut.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING.

PAINTING.

THOMAS A. FAHY,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,
(Late Fahy & Bro.)

No. 31 North THIRD Street,
Above Market.

OLD BRICK FRONTS done up, and made to look equal to the finest press brick. Samples at the shop. City and country trade solicited. All orders by Post promptly attended to. 4 19 1mw

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS FOR SALE.

PRINCIPAL AGENCY,

NO. 57 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILA

ORDERS RECEIVED FOR STAMPED CHECKS. ORDERS RECEIVED BY MAIL PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT ALLOWED.

J. E. RIDGWAY,
5 2 1m NO. 57 S. THIRD STREET

FLORIST

AND

PRESERVER of NATURAL FLOWERS.

A. H. POWELL,

No. 725 ARCH STREET, BELOW EIGHTH.

Bouquets, Wreaths, Baskets, Pyramids of Cut Flowers furnished to order at all seasons. 1 23 tf

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

AMERICAN WATCHES.

W. W. CASSIDY,

NO. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

PHILADELPHIA

ASKS ATTENTION TO HIS

VARIED AND EXTENSIVE STOCK

OF

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES

AND

SILVER-WARE.

Customers may be assured that none but the best articles, at reasonable prices, will be sold at his store. A fine assortment of

PLATED-WARE CONSTANTLY ON HAND

WATCHES and JEWELRY carefully repaired. All orders by mail promptly attended to. [4 10 wsm3m

JOHN BOWMAN,

No. 704 ARCH Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

SILVER AND PLATED WARE.

Our GOODS are decidedly the cheapest in the city for TRIPLE PLATE, A No. 1. [5

WATCHES, JEWELRY.

W. W. CASSIDY,

No. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Offers an entirely new and most carefully select stock of

AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES
EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable for

BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.

Particular attention paid to repairing. 3 16]

C. RUSSELL & CO.,

NO. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Have just received an invoice of

FRENCH MANTEL CLOCKS,

Manufactured to their order in Paris,

Also, a few INFERNAL ORCHESTRA CLOCKS with side pieces; which they offer lower than the same goods can be purchased in the city. [3 26]

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

Manufacturers of

Gold and Silver Watch Cases,

And Wholesale Dealers in

AMERICAN WATCH CO.'S,
HOWARD & CO.'S,
And TREMONT

AMERICAN WATCHES

4 3 NO. 22 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.

HENRY HARPER,

No. 520 ARCH Street,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER-PLATED WARE, AND
3 1] SOLID SILVER-WARE

MISCELLANEOUS.

SLATE MANTELS.

SLATE MANTELS are unsurpassed for Durability Beauty, Strength, and Cheapness.

SLATE MANTELS, and Slate Work Generally made to order.

J. B. KIMES & CO.,
3 12 6m Nos. 2126 and 2128 CHESNUT Street

PHILADELPHIA SURGEON'S BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 11 N. NINTH Street, above Market.—B. C. EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience, guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspenders, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady. 5 2]

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. Corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every Description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
2 22] Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY, JAMES CASCADEN.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cord Twines, Etc.

No. North WATER Street, and
No. North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14]

GEORGE PLOWMAN,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER

No. 232 CARTER STREET,

And No. 141 DOCK Street

Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to.

912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY, ETC.—VANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends, and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made goods, at very reasonable prices, will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B.—Soiled or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices.

2 23 6m VANKIRK & CO.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 23 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, [3 2] ELIJAH G. CATTELL

WILLIAM S. GRANT
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 32 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing Bolts, and Nails. 1 24]

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brand
Tent Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Fauling, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

FINANCIAL

NEW STATE LOAN.

THE NEW SIX PER CENT

STATE LOAN.

Free from all State, County, and Municipal Taxation,

Will be furnished in sums to suit, on application to either of the undersigned:—

JAY COOKE & CO.,
DREXEL & CO.,
5 31mwfp] E. W. CLARKE & CO.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & Co.,

112 AND 114 S. THIRD ST., PHILADA.,

Dealers in all Government Securities.

OLD 5-20s WANTED

IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.

A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. [3 24 3m

U. S. SECURITIES

A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 16 S THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 2 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK

NEW STATE LOAN

FOR SALE AT LOWEST PRICE,

CONVERSIONS MADE OF

7'30s WITHOUT CHARGE.

ORDERS FOR STOCKS AND GOLD EXECUTED IN PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK. 11§

AUGUST

SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES,

CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE,

INTO THE

NEW FIVE-TWENTY GOLD INTEREST BONDS.

Large Bonds delivered at once. Small Bonds furnished as soon as received from Washington.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
2417 No. 114 S. THIRD STREET.

7 3-10s,

ALL SERIES,

CONVERTED INTO

Five-Twenties of 1865,

JANUARY AND JULY!

WITHOUT CHARGE.

BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

10 2rp NO. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

7 3'10s—SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES

CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE INTO THE NEW

5-20s.

BONDS DELIVERED AT ONCE.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES wanted at highest market rates.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
3 26 3m NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD ST,

DELAWARE STATE BONDS

FOR SALE.

Interest Payable at the Philadelphia National Bank, Nos. 816 and 818 Chestnut St.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,
5 25 10t NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD ST.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE

TO THE HOLDERS

OF

OVERDUE LOANS

OF THE

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Holders of the following Loans of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania can receive payment (principal and interest) by presenting them at the FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, on and after MAY 20, 1867:—

Loan of March 24, 1825, due December 1, 1853.
Loan of April 22, 1829, due December 1, 1854.
Loan of April 16, 1845, due August 1, 1855.
Loan of March 21, 1831, due July 1, 1856.

All of the above Loans will cease to draw interest after August 1, 1867.

JOHN W. GEARY,
GOVERNOR.

JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
AUDITOR-GENERAL.

WILLIAM H. KEMBLE,
5 1 wfm3t6 STATE TREASURER

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC

Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL, $500,000—FULL PAID.

DIRECTORS.

Jos. T. Bailey,	William Ervien,	Sam'l A. Bispham,
Edw. B. Orne,	Osgood Welsh,	Fred. A. Hoyt,
Nathan Hilles.	B. Rowland, Jr.,	Wm. H. Rhawn.

PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM H. RHAWN.

CASHIER
JOSEPH P. MUMFORD. [5 18m

CALEB PEIRCE.

NO. 109 S. THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA

STOCKS, BONDS, and GOVERNMENT SECURITIES of all kinds bought and sold on Commission.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS, of all kinds and descriptions, kept constantly on hand, and sold in any desired quantity.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT ALLOWED. [5 8 1m*

Orders by mail or express promptly attended to.

ROOFING.

ROOFING.

OLD SHINGLE ROOFS (FLAT OR STEEP) COVERED WITH JOHN'S ENGLISH ROOFING CLOTH, And coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water-proof. LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint, and warranted for five years. LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with liquid which becomes as hard as slate. TIN, COPPER, ZINC, or IRON coated with Liquid Gutta Percha at small expense. Cost ranging from one to two cents per square foot. Old Board or Shingle Roofs ten cents per square foot, all complete Materials constantly on hand and for sale by the PHILADELPHIA AND PENNSYLVANIA ROOFING COMPANY, GEORGE HOBART,
11 2 6m No. 230 N. FOURTH Street.

ROOFING.

OLD SHINGLE ROOFS, FLAT OR STEEP COVERED WITH GUTTA PERCHA ROOFING-CLOTH, and coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water proof.

LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint, and warranted for five years.

LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with Liquid Gutta Percha Paint, which becomes as hard as slate.

For TIN, COPPER, ZINC, and IRON ROOFS this Paint is the *ne plus ultra* of all other protection. It forms a perfectly impervious covering, completely resists the action of the weather, and constitutes a thorough protection against leaks by rust or otherwise. Price only from one to two cents per square foot.

TIN and GRAVEL ROOFING done at the shortest notice.

Material constantly on hand and for sale by the MAMMOTH ROOFING COMPANY.
RECKLESS & EVERETT,
1 21 6m No. 302 GREEN Street.

FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of

FURNITURE,

Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS,
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.

P. P. GUSTINE,
8 13 N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

HOOP SKIRTS.

628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628
LATEST STYLE. JUST OUT.

LE PETIT TRAIL, for the Promenade, 2¼ yards round, the CHAMPION TRAIL, for the Drawing-room, 3 yards round.

These Skirts are in every way the most desirable that we have heretofore offered to the public; also, complete lines of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Plain and Trail Hoop Skirts from 2¼ to 4 yards in circumference, of every length, all of our own make, wholesale and retail, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Constantly on hand low-priced New York made Skirts. Plain and Trail, 20 springs, 90 cents; 25 springs, $1; 30 springs, $1'20; and 10 springs, $1'75.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.

Call or send for Circular of style, sizes, and prices
Manufactory and Salesrooms,
No. 628 ARCH Street
12 6 m WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of SAMUEL McILREE, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of HORACE FRITZ, Administrator of the estate of SAMUEL McILREE, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on MONDAY, June 3, 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his Office, No. 433 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia. THOMAS J. WORRELL,
5 22 wfm3t Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of JOHN MORRIS TAYLOR, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of ARTHUR W. CORGEE, Administrator of the estate of JOHN MORRIS TAYLOR, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, June 5, 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the office of SAMUEL F. FLOOD, No. 316 S. FIFTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia. [5 25 4mw5t

T. STEWART BROWN,
S.E. Corner of
FOURTH & CHESTNUT STS.
MANUFACTURER OF
TRUNKS, VALISES, BAGS, RETICULES, SHAWL STRAPS, HAT CASES, POCKET BOOKS, FLASKS and Traveling Goods generally.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
on vessels, cargo, and freight, to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES
on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES
on merchandise generally.
On stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY.
November 1, 1866.

$100,000 United States 5 Per Cent Loan, 1871	$114,000'00
120,000 United States 6 Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,800'00
200,000 United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,380'00
125,000 City of Philadelphia 6 Per Cent. Loan (exempt)	128,562'50
54,000 State of Pennsylvania 6 Per Cent. Loan	54,750'00
86,000 State of Pennsylvania 5 Per Cent. Loan	44,620'00
50,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	50,750'00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,500'00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad 2d Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,250'00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,750'00
30,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000'00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,040'00
15,000 300 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia)	15,000'00
7,150 143 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,238'25
5,000 100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,950'00
*20,000 80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	20,000'00
195,900 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, 1st Liens on City Property	195,900'00
$1,045,050 par. Market value. Cost, $1,030,552'05.	$1,070,250'75
Real Estate	36,000'00
Bills receivable for Insurances made	27,637'29
Balance due at agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due to the Company	38,923'99
Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5173. Estimated value	2,930'00
Cash in Bank $811,102'95	
Cash in Drawer 447'14	41,540'00
	$1,407,321'96

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	Henry Sloan,
Edmund A. Souder,	William G. Boulton,
Theophilus Paulding,	Edward Darlington,
John R. Penrose,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvaine,
George G. Leiper,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Hugh Craig,	A. B. Berger, "
John D. Taylor,	O. T. Morgan, "
Jacob Riegel,	George W. Bernardon.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 8

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE:

NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 18
$2,553,146'13.

Capital	$400,000'00
Accrued Surplus	946,713'88
Premiums	1,206,432'15
UNSETTLED CLAIMS. $27,431'18	INCOME FOR 1866, $325,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
Tobias Wagner,	Alfred Filler,
Samuel Grant	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
George W. Richards	Peter McCall,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas Sparks.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [2 18 12m

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

OFFICE, No. 232 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA

INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL, $500,000.

ASSETS, JANUARY 8, 1867, $1,763,267'33.

INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND FIRE RISKS.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	William Cummings,
Richard D. Wood,	T. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
S. Morris Wain,	John P. White,
John Mason,	Louis C. Madeira.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 25

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
	Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.
M. B. Mahony,	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McIlvaine,
D. Clark Wharton,	Edmund Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 South FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 24 MONTH, 22d, 1865.
CAPITAL, $250,000. PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.

Endowments, payable at a future age, or on prior decease by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—both classes Non-forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms

Term Policies. Children's Endowments.

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its Policy holders.

Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.

Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,	HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,	T. WISTAR BROWN
RICHARD WOOD,	WM. C. LONGSTRETH,
RICHARD CADBURY,	WILLIAM HACKER,
CHARLES F. COFFIN,	
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.	ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner.	J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.
7 27	

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

TAKE A LIFE POLICY

IN THE

BROOKLYN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW YORK.

OFFICE:

N. E. Cor. SEVENTH and CHESNUT.

E. B. COLTON,
2 23] GENERAL AGENT.

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
(No. 639)
N. E. COR. CHESNUT AND SEVENTH STS.
PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OVER $300,000.
INCOME FOR 1866, $103,924.
Losses Paid and Accrued in 1866,
$47,000

Of which amount not $5000 remain unpaid a. this date $100,000,000 of property has been successfully insured by this Company in thirteen years, and Eight Hundred Losses by Fire promptly paid.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Craven,	Silas Yerkes, Jr.,
Furman Sheppard,	Alfred S. Gillett,
Thomas Mackellar,	N. B. Lawrence,
John Supplee,	Charles I. Dupont,
John W. Claghorn,	Henry F. Kenney,

Joseph Kapp, M. D.
THOMAS CRAVEN, President
A. S. GILLETT, Vice-President.
2 22fmw] JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary

STRICT ECONOMY IN MANAGEMENT

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET,

Commenced Business 7mo. 24, 1865.

Organized to extend the benefits of Life Insurance among members of the Society of Friends. All good risks of whatever denomination solicited.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Med. Examiner.
JOSEPH B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.

This Company, in addition to the security arising from the accumulation of premiums, gives the insured the advantage of an actual paid-up Capital. ALL THE PROFITS OF INSURANCE ARE DIVIDED AMONG THE INSURED.

Life Policies and Endowments in all the most approved forms.

Annuities granted on favorable terms. [2 22fmw3m

ICE COMPANIES.

ICE! ICE! ICE! ICE

INCORPORATED 1864.

COLD SPRING

ICE AND COAL COMPANY,

DEALERS IN AND

Shippers of Eastern Ice and Coal.

THOMAS E. CAHILL, PRESIDENT.
JOHN GOODYEAR, SECRETARY.
HENRY THOMAS, SUPERINTENDENT.

Having now completed our arrangements for a full supply of Ice, we are prepared to enter into contracts with large or small customers for a pure article, with guarantee of being supplied promptly for the season Wagons run daily in all paved limits of the consolidated city, West Philadelphia, Mantua, Tioga, Frankford, Bridesburg, Richmond, and Germantown. A trial is asked. Send your orders to the Office,

No. 435 WALNUT Street.

DEPOTS:

S. W. CORNER TWELFTH AND WILLOW STREETS,
NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND MASTER STREET,
LOMBARD AND TWENTY-FIFTH STS.,
PINE STREET WHARF, SCHUYLKILL.
5 11 smw2m

CHARLES S. CARPENTER & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

ICE DEALERS,

NO. 717 WILLOW ST., ABOVE FRANKLIN

PHILADELPHIA.

1867. A superior article of ICE at the following prices. 1867

8 pounds daily,	60 cents per week.
12 " "	75 cents per week.
16 " "	90 cents per week.
40 " "	25 cents per day.
20 " "	$1'25 per week.

Large quantities at moderate rates. Stores, etc., taking less than seven days, will be charged proportionally.

CHARLES S. CARPENTER,
JOHN GLENDENING,
JOSEPH M. TRUMAN, Jr., } Proprietors.
[5 13mwfl

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

Old Rye Whiskies

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.,

Nos. 218 and 220 S. FRONT Street,

OFFER TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS TO SUIT

Two Thousand (2000) Barrels Free

OLD RYE WHISKIES

Ranging from THREE to TEN years of age.

ALSO,

Six Thousand (6000) Barrels in Bond,

DISTILLED IN 1865 AND 1866.

Liberal contracts made for lots TO ARRIVE, of this year's manufacture. 2 9 mwfsm4p*

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT

DEEP SAND-JOINT

HOT-AIR FURNACE.

RANGES OF ALL SIZES.

Also, Philegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus. For sale by

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 16] No. 1188 MARKET Street.

PROPOSALS

NEW PIERS AT MARCUS HOOK, PENNA.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
No. 209 S. SIXTH STREET, PHILA.,
May 22, 1867.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock M., THURSDAY, June 13, 1867, for furnishing materials and labor for the construction of four new piers at Marcus Hook, Delaware River, Penna.

The superstructure of each pier to be of hard and durable stone.

The facing in six courses, of headers and stretchers dovetailed; the rise of each course 2 feet; the cubic contents of blocks varying from 20 to 56 feet; the faces, axe or pean hammer work; beds and joints good joint work; lewis and dowel holes to be drilled if required; backing to be of rubble stone.

The top to be paved with stones from one to two feet in thickness, with good natural face, and jointed to lengths of 5 feet and random widths.

The stone to be delivered at such points, at or near Marcus Hook, and to such persons as may be designated by the proper officer or agent of the United States; and any other material to be deliverable under like conditions.

The cribs upon which the piers are to rest are to be sunk in depths varying from 20 to 24 feet, or thereabouts, at ordinary low-water. Length of each at bottom about 77 feet by 34 in width; at top 74 by 32. To be of hemlock wharf timber, to work 10 inches least dimension.

There will be required for the superstructure of each pier about

7000 cubic feet of hammered facing Stone, giving

280 superficial feet of face, and 7800 superficial feet of bed and joint work.

1350 cubic feet of paving stone, giving 1700 feet joint work.

600 perches, of 25 cubic feet each, of rubble backing.

For each crib about 18,000 feet face of crib work.

8000 lbs. of iron bolts, etc.

750 perches of rubble filling to be delivered in crib.

Proposals for putting the stone of superstructure of each pier in place must state the rate of labor per cubic yard of facing and paving stone, and per perch of 25 cubic feet for backing with rubble.

All stones to be laid dry, in the best manner, and in accordance with instructions to be given. The rates to cover every expenditure necessary in receiving, caring for, and putting the stones in position.

Proposals for labor for cribs to state the rate per foot of face, measured in the work, and to include every expense of receiving and caring for materials, framing, putting together, and sinking the cribs in proper positions, etc., in accordance with instructions that may be given.

All materials and labor to be of the best quality, subject to inspection, and rejection if not approved.

A deduction of 20 per centum to be made on any payment made in part for material or labor accepted.

Separate proposals to be made for stone, for lumber, and for iron; also for labor, for masonry, and labor for crib work.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures should be appended to the guarantee, and who should be certified to as being good and sufficient security, by the United States District Judge, Attorney, Collector, or other public officer.

Envelopes to be endorsed, "Proposals for New Piers at Marcus Hook."

Bids to be opened at 12 o'clock M., on Thursday, June 13, 1867.

Bidders are invited to be present.

For further particulars inquire at this office.

C. SEAFORTH STEWART,
5 23 15t Lt.-Col. of Engineers.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 8, 1867.

Proposals will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock, June 6, 1867, for furnishing all the materials and performing the work required in the construction of a Brick Building for the use of the Department of Agriculture, to be erected on reservation No. 2, in this city, according to plans and specifications that can be seen at the office of the Commissioner of Agriculture, where full information with regard to the proposed building can be obtained; said proposals to be either for the whole building, or separately for the different kinds of work.

No proposal will be entertained from any person who is not known to be a practical builder.

Bidders are requested to state the shortest time possible in which the building is to be completed, the work to be commenced in three days after the signing of the contract.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so, and no bid will be received that does not conform to the requirements of the plans and specifications and of this advertisement.

Ninety per cent. of the amount of work done and materials furnished, according to contract price (said amount to be ascertained by the estimate of the Superintendent), will be paid from time to time as the work proceeds, and ten per cent retained until the completion of the contract and the acceptance of the work by the Department.

Every proposal must be accompanied by the bond of two responsible persons in the sum of twenty thousand dollars, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded to him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, or Clerk of the United States Court.

Proposals should be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for a Building for the Department of Agriculture," and addressed to the Commissioner of Agriculture.

5 10 23t JSAAC NEWTON, Commissioner.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
No. 209 S. SIXTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, May 15, 1867.

REPAIRS AT MARCUS HOOK, PA.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office until twelve o'clock M., SATURDAY, June 1, 1867, for Materials and Labor for repairs of Government Wharves and Landings at Marcus Hook, Pa.

Separate proposals must be made for each class of material, and for labor.

Cap logs, bridge timbers, mooring posts, etc., to be of white pine; also, upper courses of whaves, tie and wharf timber, and piling of hemlock, fenders, etc., of white oak.

Proposals will state the rate per running foot of timber, per foot of face, and per foot of board measure, as the case may be; the rate per pound of bolts and other iron works, etc.

All materials to be of the best quality, deliverable at such points at or near Marcus Hook as may be required, and to be subject to inspection and approval before being used.

The proposals for labor to state the rate per foot or face, per lineal foot, and per foot board measure, etc., as measured in place, and these rates to cover all labor necessary for putting the works in good repair, such as removing old work and obstructions, receiving, caring for, framing, putting together, and replacing the materials to be used or moved.

All work done to be subject to inspection and approval before payment is made, and twenty per centum to be deducted from any payment that may be made before the completion of all the labor.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures should be appended to the guarantee, and who should be certified to as being good and sufficient security, by the United States District Judge, Attorney, Collector, or other public officer.

Envelopes to be endorsed "Proposals for Repairs of Government Wharves, etc."

Bids will be opened on Saturday, June 1, 1867, at 12 o'clock M. Bidders are invited to be present.

For particulars, inquire at this office.

C. SEAFORTH STEWART,
5 16 14t Maj. of Engineers and Bvt. Lt.-Col.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
ATLANTA, Ga., May 3, 1867.

BY ORDER OF THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office for the sale of seven thousand four hundred (7400) tons of COAL at Barrancas, Florida, payment to be made in Government funds.

The proposals will be opened at 12 M. SATURDAY, the 8th of June, 1867, and should be marked "Proposals to purchase Coal," and addressed to

Brevet Brig.-Gen. R. SAXTON,
Chief Quartermaster Third Military District,
Atlanta, Ga. 5 13 23t

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.

A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette,
8 10] GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY SUPPLIES.

CLOTHING DEPOT, SCHUYLKILL ARSENAL,
OFFICE EXECUTIVE AND INSPECTING OFFICER,
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 21, 1867.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office, No. 1129 GIRARD Street, until 12 o'clock M., THURSDAY, May 30, 1867, for supplying the Schuylkill Arsenal with the following articles, viz.:—

4000 yards 4-4 Bleached Muslin, for making stars for national flags.

2560 Thimbles for flags, malleable iron, galvanized.

200 Garrison Flag Halliards, best American hemp, 220 feet long.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved by some public functionary of the United States.

Bids from defaulting contractors, and those that do not fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered.

Blank forms for proposals can be had on application at this office.

Bidders will state the quantity they propose to furnish, and how soon they can commence delivery.

The right is reserved by the United States to reject any part or the whole of the bids, as may be deemed best for the interest of the service.

Samples can be seen at this office, but a sample of each article proposed to be delivered must accompany the proposal.

Proposals must be endorsed, "Proposals for Army Supplies," stating on the envelope the particular article or articles bid for.

By order of
Brevet Maj.-Gen. G. H. CROSMAN,
Asst. Quartermaster-Gen. U. S. A.
HENRY W. JANES,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster,
Brevet Major U. S. A.
5 22 7t Executive and Inspecting Officer.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE ROCK ISLAND RAPIDS OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
DAVENPORT, IOWA, April 17, 1867.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M., WEDNESDAY, June 5, 1867, for excavating and removing the rock and other obstructions from the bed of the Mississippi river at the Rock Island or Upper Rapids, by means of coffer dams and subaqueous blasting or chiselling.

Contractors will be required to furnish all boats, machinery, etc., and to perform all the labor necessary in the prosecution of the work. There are about 60,000 cubic yards of rock to be removed, distributed unequally at different points on the Rapids, and the work must be done during the low water season, interfering as little as practicable with navigation.

Contractors will state the price per cubic yard for which they propose to do the work, which will be let as a whole, or in sections of such length as the engineer in charge may determine.

The Government reserves the right to reject any and all bids, and no bid will be considered unless the party offering it shall give satisfactory evidence that he is trustworthy, and has the necessary skill and experience to do the work.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal. Each bid must contain a written guarantee, signed by two responsible persons. Blanks for proposals of the form required, with form of guarantee, will be furnished at this office on application. Proposals will be endorsed "Proposals for removing obstructions at the Rock Island Rapids," and addressed Brevet Major-General J. H. Wilson, U. S. A., Lieutenant-Colonel, 35th Infantry, Davenport, Iowa.

Parties desiring further information can obtain the same by calling at the United States Engineer's Office, corner of Second and Main streets, Davenport, Iowa, where maps, plans, specifications, and quantities of work will be shown to all who wish to examine them for the purpose of making proposals.

By order of the Chief Engineer, U. S. Army,
J. H. WILSON,
Lieut.-Colonel, 35th Infantry,
Brevet Major-General U. S. A.
5 16 17t

GOVERNMENT SALES.

LARGE SALE OF IRON, STEEL, AND LUMBER.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 13, 1867.

By direction of the Quartermaster-General the following enumerated Iron, Steel, and Lumber will be sold at Public Auction, at LINCOLN DEPOT, under the supervision of Captain James G. Payne, Assistant Quartermaster, commencing on MONDAY, June 3, at 10 A. M., to wit:—About

263,000 lbs	Flat Iron, from 1x⅜ to 4½x½, sorted.
40,000 "	Nail Rod Iron.
180,000 "	Horseshoe Iron, light and heavy.
30,000 "	Hammered Iron, assorted.
400,000 "	Assorted Iron, all sizes
246,000 "	Round Iron, assorted from 3-16 to 2⅜ inches, all sizes.
114,000 "	Square Iron, assorted, from ⅜ to inches, all sizes.
58,000 "	Round Iron, assorted, from 1 to 3½ inches, all sizes.
30,000 "	Hoop Iron, assorted, from ¾ to 1 inch, all sizes.
128,000 "	Spring Steel, assorted, from 1¼ to 2½ inches, all sizes.
15,000 "	American Blistered Steel.
180,000 feet	Oak Lumber, from 1 to 6 inches thick.
16,000 "	Hickory Lumber, from 2 to 4 inches thick.
40,000 "	Poplar Lumber, ⅝ inch thick.
421,368 "	Pine Scantling, 3x4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9; 12 to 18 feet long.

Wagonmakers, carbuilders, and others will find this a fine opportunity to replenish their stock, as the material is entirely new.

Transportation will be furnished to Sixth street wharf or the railroad depot, as purchasers may desire, and at their risk.

From 10 to 15 days will be allowed in which to remove the goods.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

CHARLES H. TOMPKINS,
5 14 16t Bvt. Brig. Gen., Depot Quartermr.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE UNITED STATES ARMY,
No. 18 STATE STREET,
NEW YORK, May 27, 1867.

In pursuance of orders of Brevet Major-General Rufus Ingalls, Assistant Quartermaster-General United States Army, I will sell at Public Auction, at Battery Barracks, on MONDAY, June 3, 1867, at 12 o'clock, about 6210 kegs HORSE SHOES, and 4114 kegs MULE SHOES, in lots of 100 to 1000 kegs each.

Terms of Sale—Cash, on rendition of accounts by auctioneer.

A deposit of ten per cent. will be required in all cases.

The goods to be removed immediately, and at the risk of the purchaser.

The United States reserve the privilege of rejecting all bids which are considered unfair or disadvantageous.

By order of
Brevet Major-General RUFUS INGALLS,
Asst. Quartermaster-General U. S. A.
R. C. MORGAN,
5 29 4t Brevet Major and A. Q. M.

FERTILIZERS.

AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE,

AN UNSURPASSED FERTILIZER

For Wheat, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Grass, the Vegetable Garden, Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Etc. Etc.

This Fertilizer contains Ground Bone and the best Fertilizing Salts.

Price $60 per ton of 2000 pounds. For sale by the manufacturers.

WILLIAM ELLIS & CO., Chemists,
1 28mwf] No. 724 MARKET Street.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
May 3, 1867.

An Army Medical Board is now in session in New York city for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the United States Army.

Applicants must be over twenty-one years of age, and physically sound.

Applications for an invitation to appear before the Board should be addressed to the Surgeon-General, U. S. A., and must state the full name, residence, and date and place of birth of the candidate. Testimonials as to character and qualifications must be furnished. If the applicant has been in the Medical Service of the Army, the fact should be stated, together with his former rank and time and place of service.

No allowance is made for the expenses of persons undergoing the examination, as it is an indispensable prerequisite to appointment.

There are thirty-five vacancies in the Medical Staff.

J. K. BARNES,
5 4 fmw1m Surgeon-General, U. S. A.

TITLED AMATEUR WORKMEN.

The London *Builder* gives the following interesting facts, which show that the nobility sometimes find out that labor is more dignified than titles:—

Viscount Amberley is a hard-working member of Parliament, and an able writer at a very early age. The Marquis of Lorn, who only very recently attained his majority, has already pronounced with judgment on public questions, and we observe the announcement of his first work, "A Trip to the Tropics." The other day the youthful Marquis of Bute, in a long letter to the *Times*, gave an account of a recent visit to the mosque of Hebron, describing that interesting place with a faculty of expression and an amount of architectural knowledge certainly altogether unexpected from a peer in his teens. Other noblemen, like Lord Milton, set out for wild and unfrequented countries, and endure all manner of hardships, in order that they may learn the rewards of the scientific traveller. The late Prince Consort, besides being a good architect, was an excellent turner in wood and an efficient amateur photographer. It is singular, we may here remark, what a fascination photography has for ——, and how many princes have become royalty, in the art. The latest ——— become proficient royal amateurs ——— ame added to the roll of ——— the Grand Duke of Tuscany, who has ——— produced, it is said, some magnificent specimens of scenery. For architectural ability, the present Earl Lovelace is, perhaps, the most eminent of his class of the day. The Earl's eldest son (Byron's grandson), the late Lord Oakham, inherited his father's notions of the dignity of labor, and carried them much further. Dropping his title, he entered the shipping yard of Mr. Scott Russell as a common artisan. Another peer, the Earl of Caithness, has turned his practical knowledge of engineering to good account on different occasions. When the Princess Alexandra arrived in London, the Earl was honored with the direction and personal guidance of the royal train from Paddington to Windsor. Several young noblemen, including the Duke of Sutherland and Earl Grosvenor, have gone in heartily for the fire brigade, following the example of Lord Craven, of Charles II's time, who was a constant attendant at fires. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has not disdained the helmet and the hose. By-the-way, the Duke of Sutherland's mother, the dowager duchess, has exhibited decided taste as the designer of carpet patterns, and we believe that her Grace is not the only clever milliner to be found among our aristocratic dames. Rumor states that the Princess of Wales herself might instruct some of the Court milliners in the mysteries of their own craft. The Hon. Mrs. Damer is probably the only instance of a lady in her sphere attaining eminence as a sculptor; it is pretty generally known, however, that many ladies of rank of the present day excel as amateur painters, modellers, musical composers, etc., and their claims in the field of literature are universally acknowledged.

A SAGACIOUS PONY.—Sir Emerson Tennant gives, in "Land and Water," an account of a pony, the property of a milkman, which brings milk to Sir Emerson's door daily. By means of bread, sugar, and chesnuts it has been tamed, and it now moves from door to door of its own accord, preceding the milkman, so that whilst he is settling with the servant at one house, the servants of the next house, warned by the sound of the stoppage of the cart, may be in readiness to take in the milk when the man arrives. At certain doors, where the pony is in the habit of being regaled with bread, apples, etc., it contrives, without upsetting the cart, to raise the knocker with its nose and rap twice.

A SNUG STEAMER.—Count Szecsenyi, who is on his way to the Paris Exhibition from Pesth in a little steamer built expressly for the purpose, arrived at Frankfort recently, by way of the Danube, the canal between the Danube and the Main, and the Main. His steamer is fifty-two feet long and eight feet wide, draws only eighteen inches of water, and is painted in white and gold. The saloon is very elegantly furnished, and has a piano and a select library.

—Recently a number of editors of Mississippi held a meeting at Brandon, in which action was taken on the political situation. Resolutions were prepared and offered denunciatory of the several Reconstruction bills—declaring them "unconstitutional," "oppressive," etc. The vote on these resolutions, dailies having two votes each, and weeklies one, was as follows: Yeas—Natchez *Democrat*, 1; Enterprise *Star*, 1; Handsboro *Democrat*, 1; Kosciusko *Chronicle*, 1; Panola *Star*, 1; Vicksburg *Herald*, 2; *Clarion*, 2. Total, 9. Nays—Vicksburg *Times*, 2; *Mississippian*, 2; Water Valley *Courier*, 1; *Coptaham*, 1; Brandon *Republican*, 1. Total, 7.

TO RENT.

"CLOVERNOOK COTTAGE" AND GROUNDS TO RENT.—A very desirable place of 15 acres, or the House, Lawn, Garden, Stabling, Ice House, etc. separately, with a profusion of fruit and vegetables—and Garden on the place—adjoining "Cornwells" Station, on the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad, 12 miles from city proper. House carpeted and matted and partly furnished. Rent low. Apply to GEORGE L. SENAT, No. 214 CHESNUT Street, up stairs. 5 27mwf3t*

TO RENT—A HANDSOMELY FURnished Country Seat, with 26 acres of Ground, nine miles distant from the city, having an abundance of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, and large and productive Vegetable Garden, large Barn, Stabling and all other necessary outbuildings. Convenient of access to the city by the North Pennsylvania Railroad. Apply to LEWIS H. REDNER, 5 27 No. 132 S. FOURTH Street.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE COTTAGE, with Coach House and Stable. Situation high and healthy, with plenty of shade. Only fifteen minutes ride by steam twelve times daily. Apply at No. 425 CHESNUT Street. 5 27 6t*

TO LET—PART OF THE HOUSE NO. 509 S. FOURTH Street, below Lombard, east side. Inquire on the premises. References required. 5 28

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS UP THE RIVER.—The splendid steamboat JOHN A. WARNER makes daily Afternoon Excursions to Burlington and Bristol, stopping at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, and Beverly, each way. These excursions leave CHESNUT STREET WHARF at 2 o'clock in the Afternoon. Returning, leave Bristol at 4 o'clock, arriving in the city at 6 o'clock P. M. FARE—Excursion, 40 cents. Each way, 25 cents. 5 25 3m

DOWN RIVER—MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS, at 9 o'clock, from Second Pier above ARCH Street, Steamer SWAN, for Chester, Pennsgrove, New Castle, Delaware City, Port Penn, and Bombay Hook.
Wednesdays and Saturdays the SWAN may be Chartered for EXCURSIONS. 5 29 12t*

WM. H. HORSTMAN & SONS
FIFTH and CHERRY Sts.,
MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF
LADIES' DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS,
WORSTED,
NOTIONS, AND
SMALL WARES
Also opened lately,
A HOSIERY DEPARTMENT
And have now in Stock a full line of their OWN IMPORTATION OF COTTON HOSIERY, GLOVES, SUSPENDERS, and all other articles belonging to this branch.
Special inducements offered in prices. 1 mwf4p2m

Do Justice to Nature.
It is ingratitude to nature and keep in splendid order. Use not to preserve. Nothing can be easier. After a good set of teeth, brush them briskly. All that is needed is to purifying Sozodont daily night and morning with perfumed SOZODONT. It will make the mouth a Palace.

DRY GOODS.
SPRING AND SUMMER
DRESS GOODS,
FROM THE LATE AUCTION SALES.
The sacrifices Importers have been compelled to submit to in disposing of their stocks in the
AUCTION ROOMS THIS SPRING,
Have enabled us to offer attractive styles,
AT VERY LOW PRICES,
With a determination to keep our trade active. Purchasers may feel confident that our Stock in each department will be sold
AS LOW AS ANY HOUSE IN THE CITY.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
NOS. 450, 452, AND 454 N. SECOND STREET
5 29 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

EIGHTEEN CENTS FOR LAWNS.
TWENTY CENTS FOR LAWNS.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
NOS. 450, 452, AND 454 N. SECOND STREET,
5 29 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

TWENTY-FIVE CENT DRESS GOODS
For Spring and Summer.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
NOS. 450, 452, AND 454 N. SECOND STREET,
5 29 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

THIRTY-FIVE CENTS FOR
Double-Fold Mozambique.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
NOS. 450, 452, AND 454 N. SECOND STREET,
5 29 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

FRENCH LAWNS
AND ORGANDIES,
FROM AUCTION.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
NOS. 450, 452, AND 454 N. SECOND STREET,
5 29 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS
For Boys' and Men's Wear,
FROM AUCTION, AT REDUCED PRICES.
To obtain a good suit, buy the material, and have it made.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
NOS. 450, 452, AND 454 N. SECOND STREET,
5 29 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.
E. M. NEEDLES & CO.
Have opened, at their NEW STORE,
N. W. Cor. Eleventh and Chesnut,
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
OF
WHITE GOODS,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
LACE GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
VEILS, ETC. ETC.,
Of Superior Quality, at LOW PRICES.
No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.
GIRARD ROW. 6 RANG ROW.

1867!!!
AN ATTRACTIVE CORNER!
BEAUTIFUL DISPLAY!
ELEGANT GOODS!
PRICES LOW
We have pleasure in saying that we are able to offer an unusually attractive and elegant STOCK OF GOODS, and at PRICES DECIDEDLY CHEAP.
RICH HEAVY BLACK SILKS.
MOHAIRS, LUSTRES, POPLINS.
SHETLAND SHAWLS FOR $3.
PIANO AND MELODEON COVERS.
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND DRILLS.
BEST HOOP SKIRTS, ALL SIZES.
LINEN GOODS, MUSLINS, FLANNELS, ETC. ETC.
All goods sold at the very lowest possible prices, and warranted as represented.
JOSEPH H. THORNLEY
N. E. CORNER EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS.
Established in 1853. 5 1 3mdp

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS, AND WINDOW SHADES.
V. E. ARCHAMBAULT,
N. E. Corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets, opened this morning, from auction—
Ingrain Carpets, all wool, at 75c., 87c., $1, $1·25, $1·37, and $1·50. Ingrain Carpets, wool filling, 40c., 50c., and 62c. English Tapestry Brussels Carpets, only $1·75. Entry and Stair Carpets, 25c. to 75c. Rag Carpets, 43c. to 75c. Hemp Carpets, 25c. to 62c. Floor Oil Cloths, 90c. Window Shades, $1 to $4. Plain Window Holland, 60c. White Matting, 37c. to 50c. Red Matting, 40c. to 50c. Woollen Druggets, $1 to $1·20. Stair O Cloths, 22c. Spring Chintzes, 12c. to 20c. De Laines 20c. Muslins, 11c. to 25c.
CHEAP STORE. [2 19dm
N. E. Corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets.

DRY GOODS.
SPLENDID STOCK OF
LINENS AND HOUSE-FURNISHING
DRY GOODS,
At Reduced Prices.
A NEW IMPORTATION
OF SUPERIOR EXTRA FINE AND HEAVY
Double Damask Table Linens.
Table Cloths, two to seven yards long.
Napkins and Doylies to match.
Huckaback, Diaper, and Damask Towels.
Towelings of every description.
Bird's-eye Linen, Linen Lawns.
Soft Heavy Diapers, all widths.
Heavy plaid and figured Floor Linens.
Richardson's, Smyrth's, and Dunbar's Linens.
Sheeting and Pillow Linens, all widths.
Furniture Chintzes and Furniture Dimities.
Linen Materials for Dusters and Travelling Suits and Furniture and Carriage Coverings.
White Linen Holland, for window shades.
Fine Gauze Summer Blankets.
Elegant Marseilles Quilts, entirely new styles, with centre pieces, embroidered in colors.
Counterpanes and Blankets, all descriptions.
Gauze and Summer Flannels, all widths.
Embroidered and printed Piano and Table Covers.
Elegant printed and plaid Flannels for Sacques.
Also, a large assortment of white and colored Tarletans; white and colored Mosquito Netting, with Frames complete; Lace and Muslin Curtains, Cornices, and Curtain Materials; Window Shades. Also, a department for White Goods, Hosiery, and Staple Embroideries, Domestic Muslins and Sheetings.
SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,
5 24 7t rp NO. 1038 CHESNUT STREET.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT,
HAVE JUST OPENED
Two cases Colored Mohair Alpacas, choice shades.
Fine French Percales, 37½ cents per yard.
Stripe Poplins, 50 cents per yard.
A cheap lot of Plaid Goods, 28 cents per yard.
BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS! Very cheap.
WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!
White Piques, 50, 56, 62½, 75, 80 cents, and $1 per yard.
Handsome Plaid Muslins, very cheap.
Soft Finish Cambrics, Jaconets, and Nainsooks.
Victoria Lawns and Swiss Muslins.
Figured Swiss Muslins, from auction, cheap.
Shirred Muslins, 62½, 95 cents, $1·12½, $1·25, and $1 87½ per yard.
Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, at the very lowest market prices.
Bargains in Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery and Gloves.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
A cheap lot of Worked Handkerchiefs, from auction.
A large assortment of Linen Fans, very cheap.
Ladies' and Misses' Hoop Skirts, best quality. [10 22
PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Sts.

JOHN W. THOMAS,
Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.
NOW OPEN,
POINTE DES INDES SHAWLS AND ROTUNDES.
LLAMA POINTES AND ROTUNDES,
PUSHU POINTES AND ROTUNDES,
SHETLAND SHAWLS,
GRENADINE SHAWLS.
5 2 wsmtirp]

EYRE & LANDELL,
S. W. Corner of
Fourth and Arch Sts.
LARGE STOCK OF SUMMER QUILTS.
10-4 AND 11-4 LANCASTER QUILTS.
11-4 HONEY COMB QUILTS.
PINK AND BLUE MARSEILLES QUILTS.
FINEST WHITE QUILTS IMPORTED.
HOTELS SUPPLIED WITH QUILTS, NAPKINS, TOWELS, TABLE LINENS, SHEETINGS, ETC. ETC.
HAVE JUST OPENED ANOTHER CASE SILVER POPLINS, FOR LADIES' SUITS.
DARK LAWNS, FRENCH AND ENGLISH.
THIN GOODS, FULL VARIETY.
SUMMER SILKS, REDUCED.
P. S.—WHITE SHAWLS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 5 6 wfm6m

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,
IMPORTERS, JOBBERS AND RETAILERS
OF
DRY GOODS,
NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET,
OFFER THE LARGEST STOCK OF
DRESS GOODS
They have ever exhibited, comprising the best and most desirable fabrics for the present season, at greatly reduced prices 5 23 1mrp

INDIA SHAWLS.
GEORGE FRYER,
No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,
HAVING A LARGE STOCK OF
INDIA SHAWLS
On hand, will offer them for the next three weeks at greatly reduced prices, less than ever offered before. [4 18 3m
Ladies in want of this article will do well to purchase now, as great inducements will be offered.

J. CHAMBERS, NO. 810 ARCH STREET
Novelties Opening Daily,
—Real Cluny Laces.
—Black Guipure Laces.
—Pointe Applique Laces,
—Pointe de Gaze Laces.
Thread Veils from $2·50.
WHITE GOODS.
—Marseilles for Dresses—Bargains.
—French Muslins, 3 yards wide, at 60 cents.
Shirred and Tucked Lace Muslins; India Twilled Long Cloth; Plaid, Stripe, and Plain Nainsooks; soft finish Cambric, 1¼ yard wide; Cambric Edgings and Insertions, new design. Very cheap 5 6 1m

DRY GOODS.
REMOVAL.
J. M. HAFLEIGH,
No. 902 CHESNUT STREET,
HAVING DETERMINED TO CLOSE OUT HIS ENTIRE STOCK OF
SPRING AND SUMMER
DRESS GOODS,
BEFORE REMOVING TO HIS
NEW STORE,
Nos. 1012 and 1014 CHESNUT St.
WILL OFFER THE SAME, ON AND AFTER MONDAY, MAY 27,
At such reduction in prices as will insure the sale of all DRESS FABRICS, a large portion of which will be sold at ONE-HALF the former prices. 5 27 mwf6t

229 FARIES & WARNER 229
NORTH NINTH STREET,
ABOVE RACE,
Have just received from recent Auction Sales:—
One case Scotch Dress Ginghams, 20c., worth 40c.
Best Black Alpacas, 45, 50, 56, 60, 65c., etc.
Spring All-wool Plaid Shawls, $3, worth $4·50.
New and choice styles Spring Calicoes.
Double width All-wool Delaines, 65c.
Black and White Balmorals, very low.
All-wool Tweeds, boys' wear, 75c.
Power Loom Table Linens, 65, 75, and 88c.
Linen Towels, 12½, 15, 18, 20, 25, 28c., etc.
Apron and Nursery Diaper, Napkins, Doylies, etc.
Ladies' Linen Handkerchiefs, 15, 18, 20, 22, and 25c.
Ladies' Col'd Bord'd Hemstitched, 37½c., worth 50c.
Gents' Linen Handkerchiefs, 25, 25, 31, 37½, and 50c.
Gents' Hemstitched Handk'fs, 50, 62½, 75, 87½c., etc.
Gents Summer Cotton Undershirts, 75c.
French Woven Corsets, $1·25.
WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!
Plaid Nainsooks, 25c. up.
Plain Nainsooks, 25, 31, 37½, 45, 50c., etc.
Victoria Lawns, 31, 37½, 45, 50c., etc.
White Piques, 50c.; Corded do., 62½ and 75c.
Wide Shirred Muslins, 75, 85c., and $1.
Soft finish Jaconets, 25 31, 37½, and 50c.
Satin Plaid Nainsook, for wrappers, 50c.
Swiss Mulls, Soft Finish Cambrics, etc.
Linen Shirt Fronts, 50, 37½, 45, 50, 56, 62½ and 75c.
Three-ply Linen Cuffs, 13c.
DOMESTICS! DOMESTICS!
One case Bleached Muslin, 12½c., best yet.
One bale yard Unbleached, 16c., worth 18c.
Bleached Muslins, 10, 12½, 16, 18, 20, 22, and 25c.
2¼ 3 ds. wide Bleached Sheeting, 45c.
2½ " " " 50, 68, and 85c.
Pillow Case Muslins, 22 and 25c.
All-wool Domet Flannels, cheap.
Best makes Bleached Muslin.
Williamsville, Wamsutta, Semper Idem.
Forestdale, Bay Mills, Superior Shirting.
New Jersey, Montgomery, Manaway, Waltham, Pacific, Strafford, etc.
FARIES & WARNER,
129] NO. 229 NORTH NINTH STREET.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.
BAILEY & CO.
HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM VIENNA
NEW STYLES
LADIES' SATCHELS.
BAILEY & CO.,
NO. 819 CHESNUT STREET,
4 1 mw3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

ICE PITCHERS.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
ICE PITCHERS,
NOW OPENING AT
CLARK & BIDDLE'S,
No. 712 CHESNUT Street.
4 18 mw2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

910 MEAD & CO., 910
FORMERLY AT THE
CORNER OF NINTH AND CHESNUT STS.
ARE NOW AT
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
SOUTH SIDE, SECOND FLOOR,
Have just finished over (50) FIFTY NEW STYLES OF TEA SETS, which they are offering at enormously low prices.
Tea Sets, plain and chased.....$25·00
" " " .....$30·00
" rich chased.....$35·00
" " " .....$45·00
" very handsome.....$37·50
" very rich and medallions.....$40 00
" " " " $45 00
ICE PITCHERS a specialty, ranging in price from $5·00 to $18·00.
MEAD & CO., Manufacturers,
NO. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
4 4 3mrp] SOUTH SIDE, SECOND FLOOR.

C. B. KITCHEN,
JEWELER,
S. E. Corner TENTH and CHESNUT.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
DIAMONDS, WATCHES,
JEWELRY, SILVER-WARE,
BRONZES.
ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.
WATCHES AND JEWELRY CAREFULLY REPAIRED.
Particular attention paid to Manufacturing all articles in our line. [321 thsm

CARPETINGS!
JAMES H. ORNE, SON & CO.,
626
CHESNUT ST., BELOW SEVENTH,
PHILADELPHIA.
FRESH CANTON MATTINGS,
WHITE, RED, CHECK, AND FANCY,
4-4, 5-4, AND 6-4 WIDE.
JAMES H. ORNE, SON & CO
626
CHESNUT ST., BELOW SEVENTH,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED THEIR
SPRING IMPORTATION OF
CARPETINGS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
French Chenille, Axminster,
WILTON, VELVETS, BRUSSELS,
AND TAPESTRIES.
3-4 & 6-4 VELVETS, WILTON, BRUSSELS
AND
VELVET CARPETS,
WITH BORDERS TO MATCH, FOR HALLS.
JAMES H. ORNE, SON & CO.,
626
CHESNUT ST., BELOW SEVENTH,
PHILADELPHIA.
THREE-PLIES, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN INGRAINS,
English and American Oil Cloths,
COCOA MATTINGS, DRUGGETS, LINEN CRUMB CLOTHS, RUGS AND MATS
4 19 fmw2mrp] OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

MATTING WAREHOUSE!
McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,
Would Call the Attention of the Trade to their Extensive Stock of
CANTON AND COCOA MATTINGS.
FRESH CANTON MATTINGS
AT RETAIL.
WHITE, RED, CHECKED,
AND
FANCY STYLES.
The Largest Assortment in the City.
McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 519 CHESNUT STREET,
5 22 1mrp PHILADELPHIA.

CANTON MATTINGS,
CARPETINGS
OIL CLOTHS,
WINDOW SHADES,
ETC. ETC. ETC.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
JOHN R. WHITE,
NO 13 NORTH SECOND STREET,
IS NOW OFFERING THE ABOVE GOODS AT VERY LOW FIGURES.
CALL AND SEE. 5 3 1m

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,
The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, for the Safe Keeping of Bonds, Stocks, and Other Valuables.
CAPITAL.....$500,000
DIRECTORS.
N. B. BROWNE, EDWARD W. CLARK,
CLARENCE H. CLARK, ALEXANDER HENRY
JOHN WELSH, S. A. CALDWELL,
J. GILLINGHAM FELL, HENRY C. GIBSON,
CHARLES MACALESTER.
Office in the Fire-proof Building of the Philadelphia National Bank, CHESNUT Street above Fourth.
This Company receives on deposit, and GUARANTEES THE SAFE KEEPING OF VALUABLES upon the following rates a year, viz.:—
Coupon Bonds.....$1 per $1000
Registered Bonds and Securities.....50 cents per $1000
Gold Coin or Bullion.....$1·25 per $100
Silver Coin or Bullion.....$3 per $10
Gold or Silver Plate.....$1 per $10
Cash Boxes or small tin boxes of Bankers, Brokers, Capitalists, etc., contents unknown to the Company, and liability limited, $25 a year.
The Company offers for RENT (renter exclusively holding the key) SAFES INSIDE ITS VAULTS at $20, $30, $40, $60, and $70 a year, according to size and location.
Coupons and Interest Collected for one per cent.
Interest allowed on Money Deposits.
This Company is authorized to receive and execute Trusts of every description.
12 3 1mwirp] N. B. BROWNE, President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

B. J. WILLIAMS & SONS,
NO. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WINDOW BLINDS
AND
SHADES.
Blinds repaired; Shades Lettered; Trimmings and Fixtures; Plain Shades of all Kinds; Picture Tassels; Cords; Bell Pulls, etc. 4 15 mwf3mrp

BAUGH'S RAW BONE
SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
The great Fertilizer of all crops. Quick in its action, and permanent in its effects. Established over twelve years.
Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf of the manufactory, on liberal terms.
Manufactured only by BAUGH & SONS,
Office No. 20 South DELAWARE Avenue,
4 mw1rp Philadelphia.

AUCTION SALES.

PHILIP FORD, Auctioneer.
McCLELLAND & CO.
(Successors to Philip Ford & Co.),
AUCTIONEERS, No. 508 MARKET Street.
SALE OF 1400 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS ETC. ETC.
On Thursday morning,
May 30, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, 1400 cases of men's, boys', and youths' boots, shoes, brogans, balmorals, &c. Also women's, misses, and children's wear. [5 25 4t*

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS
Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.
LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
We will hold a large sale of foreign and domestic dry goods, by catalogue, on four months' credit,
On Thursday morning,
May 30, at 10 o'clock, embracing about 1000 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles, in woollens, worsteds, linens, silks, and cottons.
N. B.—Catalogues ready and goods arranged for examination early on the morning of sale. [5 25 5t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETTON MATTINGS, RUGS, CONSUMB CLOTHS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
May 31, at 11 o'clock, without reserve,
Will be sold by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces Venetian, superfine carpetings, etc., embracing a choice assortment of superior goods, which may be examined early on the morning of sale. 5 25 5t

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.
On Monday Morning,
June 3, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 700 lots of French, India, German, and British Dry Goods, embracing a full assortment of fancy and staple articles in silks, worsteds, woollens, linens, and cottons.
N. B.—Goods arranged for examination and catalogues ready early on morning of sale. [5 28 5t

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, STRAW GOODS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
June 4, will be sold, at 10 o'clock, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 1200 packages boots, shoes, brogans, etc., of city and Eastern manufacture.
Open for examination with catalogues early on the morning of sale. [5 29 5t

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS
No. 505 WALNUT Street
Hold Regular Sales of
REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE.
Handbills of each property issued separately.
1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also, a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.
Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspaper
SALE ON MONDAY, June 3,
will include—
ORPHANS' COURT SALE—Estate of Alexander Galloway, deceased.—Stone Residence and lot of ground, Allen's lane, Twenty-second Ward, near Germantown.
BY ORDER OF HEIRS—Estate of Roger McDonald, deceased.—Two-story brick Tavern and four brick Dwellings, corner of Twenty-fourth and Caldwell streets, between Walnut and Locust streets.
ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, with 40 acres of land, Church lane, adjoining the city line, 4 miles from Market Street Bridge.
WASHINGTON SQUARE AND LOCUST STREET—Handsome Residence, with side Office and Lot, 30 feet front.
HANDSOME MODERN RESIDENCE—No. 316 South Tenth street.
CHESNUT STREET WEST PHILADELPHIA—Handsome Modern Residence, Fourth, east of Fortieth street, north side.
SOUTH FIFTH STREET—No. 905 Fairfax place. Eleven brick Dwellings and Lot, 42 by 130 feet.
EXECUTORS SALE—Estate of Stephen Benton, deceased.—Four modern three-story brick Dwellings Nos. 1122, 1124, 1126, and 1128 Carpenter street.
Same Estate—Two three-story brick Dwellings, Nos. 936 and 938 King, now Cross street, below Dickerson street.
Same Estate—Two two-story Dwellings, west side Church, now Otsego street, between Reed and Prime streets.
Same Estate—Brick Messuage and lot of ground, No 2740 Federal street.
Same Estate—Yearly Ground Rent of $62·50.
Same Estate—Eight yearly Ground Rents of $52 each.
Same Estate—Five yearly Ground Rents of $60 each, one of $81, and one of $84. [5 23 9t

SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS, AUCTIONEERS
No. 127 S. FOURTH Street.
Sales of Real Estate, Stocks, Loans, etc., at Philadelphia Exchange, every Friday at 12 o'clock, noon
Our sales are advertised in all the daily and several of the weekly newspapers, by separate handbills of each property, and by pamphlet catalogues, one thousand of which will be issued on Wednesday preceding each sale.
REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE.
SALE OF REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, LOANS, ETC.
On Friday, May 31,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange, will include:—
TRUSTEE'S PEREMPTORY SALE.
3 shares Southwark Railroad Co.
300 shares Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Co.
305 shares Susquehanna Canal Co.
250 shares Hestonville Passenger Railway Co.
$3000 Susquehanna Canal Co.'s 6 per cent. Coupon Bonds.
For other accounts.
$11,000 Camden and Atlantic Railroad Co.'s 2d Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, interest April and October.
ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, 7 acres at Olney, Twenty-second Ward, lately the residence of Dr. William Camac. Large stone house, 20 rooms, stabling, tenant house, 2 green houses, bowling alley, etc. Grounds beautifully laid out and planted with elegant shrubbery.
LARGE AND VALUABLE TRIANGULAR LOT, Passyunk road and Twelfth street, 118 feet 11½ inches on Passyunk road, 174 feet 3 inches on Twelfth street.
VALUABLE BUILDING LOT, S. Broad street, below McKean street, 40 feet by 265 feet to a 50 feet street.
LARGE AND VALUABLE BUILDING LOT, N. E. corner of Ninth and McKean streets, 96 feet on Ninth street, 146 feet 6 inches on McKean st. [5 25 5t

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.
Sale Nos. 139 and 141 S. Fourth street.
SUPERIOR FURNITURE, FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, PIANO FORTES, BRUSSELS CARPETS, ETC. ETC.
On Thursday Morning next,
At 9 o'clock, at the auction store, an extensive assortment of excellent second-hand furniture. [5 28 2t

BY THOMAS BIRCH & SON, NO. 1110 CHESNUT Street, above Eleventh Street.
LARGE SALE OF FINE CHROMOS AND ENGLISH ENGRAVINGS.
On Wednesday and Thursday Evenings,
At 8 o'clock, at the Auction Store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold, a large collection of choice English Chromos and Steel Plate Engravings, after Landseer, Herring, Turner, Wilkie, Martin, and others.
The collection will be open for examination on Tuesday and Wednesday. [5 23 3t

Sale No. 1110 Chesnut street.
SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO FORTES, MIRRORS, CARPETS, PLATED WARE, TRUNKS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
At 9 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold, a large assortment of superior household furniture, from families declining housekeeping.
ELEGANT FRENCH CHINA DINNER SERVICE.
On Friday,
At 1 o'clock, will be sold, one splendid large French China richly decorated dinner and dessert service. [5 29 2t

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street.
AUCTION SALES OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
B. SCOTT, JR., will give his personal attention to sales of household furniture, at the residences of parties removing or breaking up housekeeping, on the most favorable terms.

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS
No. 240 MARKET STREET.

C. C. MACKEY, AUCTIONEER
Office No. 421 COMMERCE Street. 5 22 3

OFFICE OF
FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE
REMOVED TO
No. 1123 CHESNUT STREET,
GIRARD ROW,
Opened under new auspices, new Agents, with new guarantees.
THE VERY BEST FAMILY MACHINE.
Please call and examine. 5 8 wfmrp

THE OLD STAND REMODELLED
NEW STORE FOR FINE CONFECTIONS.
Entire new stock of Fine Confections, Fruits, etc.
PHILADELPHIA, May 13, 1867.
Having taken the old established Store No. 906 MARKET Street, formerly occupied by John Hagey, and completely refitted and renovated the entire premises, we are prepared to supply all articles in our line, at as reasonable price as can be purchased elsewhere.
Our long experience in the business, together with the efficient corps of workmen, at our command, will enable us to furnish the finest articles at the lowest prices.
A call is respectfully solicited.
HAINES & LEEDS,
5 17 1mrp NO. 906 MARKET STREET.
JOSEPH HAINES. WALTER S. LEEDS.